minſter-abbey, in the neighbourhood of which we lived ſeveral months. was a favourite haunt of his, and ſuggeſted many images and meditations. He had wandered in the bowers of Twickenham, and amid the majeſtic ſcenes of Blenheim and Windſor. At Oxford, where we paſſed ſome time, he met with many intereſting objects, and attentive friends. He kiſſed (literally he did ſo) the grave-ſtone which covers the duſt of Shakeſpeare at Stratford; and ſat in the chimney corner, and in the ſame chair, in which tradition tells that the immortal bard was wont to ſit. He once or twice viſited the village, the houſe, and even the chamber (near Coltſworth in Lincolnſhire) in which Sir Iſaac Newton is ſaid to have been born. The laſt time he and I were in Cambridge, I gratified him with a ſight of thoſe apartments in Pembroke hall, which were once honoured with the reſidence of my memorable and long-lamented friend Mr Gray; of whom he was a warm admirer, thinking him the greateſt poetical genius that Britain had produced ſince Milton. He compoſed an ode, inſcribed "To the Genius of Gray," of which I find among his papers a few ſtanzas; but the far greater part is irrecoverably loſt. This ode, I think, he wrote, or planned, while we were paſſing ſome time, in 1787, at Windſor; where, from the terrace, he had a view of Stoke church, in which Gray is buried, and toward which I often found him directing his eyes.

When his curioſity was raiſed with reſpect to any work of art, he always wiſhed to make himſelf maſter, at leaſt, of the theory of it. In his early days he was ſkilled in various ſorts of legerdemain; but left it off entirely, as trifling in itſelf, and oſtentatious in the performance. One evening of his thirteenth year, he and I arrived in Newark on Trent, juſt as an exhibition of fireworks was beginning in the market-place. It was indeed a magnificent ſpectacle, and the firſt of the kind he had ever ſeen. He immediately reſolved to ſtudy fireworks; and, finding in London a ſyſtematic book on the ſubject, applied to it ſo ſucceſsfully, that, for ſeveral years after, he would now and then exhibit in that way, for the amuſement of his friends.

Among his Latin memorandums, there is a reſolution never to engage in games of chance! Cards he deteſted; as deſtructive of time, at leaſt, if not of money; which in him I thought the more remarkable, as he had, when a boy, learned (I know not how) to play at what is called *quadrille*, and ſome other games. In thoſe days, he often urged me to play at cards, ſaying he was ſure it would amuſe me. I told him, I had ſeveral times attempted quadrille; but that, of the directions given me, ſome I could never underſtand, and ſome I could never remember. He begged leave to write a few directions; and I gave him leave, being curious to know, how a lad of eleven years of age would acquit himſelf in reſpect of ſtyle, and the arrangement of his matter. He brought me two treatiſes, (ſtill extant) one of quadrille, the other of backgammon, written with a propriety, perſpicuity, and correctneſs, that very agreeably ſurpriſed me. I could not help telling him, as was true, that I underſtood them much better than any oral information I had ever received on thoſe topics.

There is another faſhionable recreation, to which he could not reconcile his mind, the reading of romances. The time employed in that way he held to be loſt. Don Quixote, however, Robinſon Cruſoe, and Cecilia, he read with pleaſure, and began, but could not get through, Gil Blas. Hearing that an acquaintance of his had almoſt had his brain turned with the Adventures of Roderick Random, he had the curioſity to aſk for that book, but quickly laid it aſide, and would never after reſume it. To amuſe ſome hours of langour, in the commencement of his laſt illneſs, I adviſed him to look into Fielding; and he read Tom Jones, and, I

think, Amelia. He gave that author no little praiſe for his humour, for the very ſkilful management of his fable, the variety and contraſt of his characters, and, with a few exceptions, for the beautiful ſimplicity of his ſtyle: but ſtill —the time ſpent in reading it was loſt; and there was more danger from the indelicacy of particular paſſages, than hope of its doing good by the ſatire, the moral ſentiments, or the diſtributive juſtice diſpenſed in winding up the cataſtrophe.——

Dr Beattie concludes this ſketch of his ſon's character in theſe affecting words:

"I have loſt the pleaſanteſt, and for the laſt four or five years of his ſhort life, one of the moſt inſtructive companions, that ever man was delighted with. But—*The Lord gave; the Lord hath taken away; bleſſed be the name of the Lord*—I adore the Author of all good, who gave him grace to lead ſuch a life, and die ſuch a death, as makes it impoſſible for a Chriſtian to doubt of his having entered upon the inheritance of a happy immortality."

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES
OF THE COUNT DE BUFFON*.

I BEHELD, ſays M. Herault, a fine figure, noble and placid. Notwithſtanding he is 78 years old, one would not attribute to him above 60 years; and although he had ſpent ſixteen ſleepleſs nights, in conſequence of being afflicted with the ſtone, he looked as freſh as a child, and as calm as if in health. His buſt, by *Hudon*, appears to me very like; although the effect of the black eyes and brows is loſt.

His white hair was accurately dreſt: this is one of his whims, and he owns it. He has it papered at night, and curled with irons ſometimes twice in a day, in the morning and before ſupper. He had five ſmall curls on each ſide. His bed-gown was a yellow and white ſtripe, flowered with blue.

His voice is ſtrong for his age, and very pleaſant: in general, when he ſpeaks, his looks are fixed on nothing, but roll unguardedly about. His favourite words are *tout ca*, and *parbleu*, which recur perpetually. His vanity is undiſguiſed and prominent: here are a few inſtances.

I told him I read much in his works. "What are you reading?" ſaid he. I anſwered, the *Vues ſur la Nature*. "There are paſſages of the higheſt eloquence in them:" replied he inſtantly.

His ſon has erected a monument to the father in the gardens of Montbart. It is a ſimple column near a lofty tower, and is inſcribed

Excelſæ turri humilis columna
Parenti ſuo filius BUFFON, 1785.

The father burſt into tears on ſeeing this monument, and ſaid to the young man, "Son, this will do you honour."

The ſon ſhewed me about the grounds. We came to the cloſet in which this great man laboured: it is in a pavilion called the tower of Saint Louis, and it is up ſtairs. The entrance is by a green folding door. The ſimplicity of the laboratory aſtoniſhes. The cieling is vaulted, the walls are green, the floor is in ſquares: it contains an ordinary wooden deſk, and an arm chair: but not a book nor a paper. This nakedneſs has its effect: The imagination clothes it with the ſplendid pages of *Buffon*. There is another ſanctuary in which he was wont to compoſe;—"The Cradle of Natural Hiſtory." as Prince Henry called it, when he went thither. It was there that *Rouſſeau* proſtrated himſelf and kiſſed the threſhold. I mentioned this circumſtance to *Buffon*. Yes, ſaid he, *Rouſſeau* bowed down to me. This cabinet is wainſcoted, furniſhed with ſcreens, a ſofa, and with drawings of birds and beaſts. The chairs are covered with black leather, and the deſk is near the chimney, and of walnut-tree. A treatiſe on the load-

ſtone,

* Extracted from a MS. journey to Montbart in 1785, by Herault de Sechelles; the work was in the preſs when Robeſpierre ſent the author to the ſcaffold.

ſtone, on which he was then employed, lay on it.

His example and his diſcourſes convince me that he, who paſſionately deſires glory, is ſure in the end to obtain it. The wiſh muſt not be a momentary but an every day emotion. *Buffon* ſaid to me on this ſubject a very ſtriking thing—one of thoſe ſpeeches which may be the cauſe of a great man hereafter: "Genius is only a greater aptitude to *patience*." Obſerve, that patience muſt be applied to every thing: patience in finding out one's line, patience in reſiſting the motives that divert, and patience in bearing what would diſcourage a common man.

I will mention ſome facts of *Buffon*. He would ſometimes return from the ſuppers of Paris at two in the morning, when he was young. A boy was ordered to call him at five, however late he returned; and, in caſe of his lingering in bed, to drag him out on the floor. He uſed to work till ſix at night. "I had at that time (ſaid he) a miſtreſs of whom I was very fond: but I would never allow myſelf to go to her till ſix, even at the riſk of finding her gone out."

He thus diſtributes his day. At five o'clock he riſes, dreſſes, powders, dictates letters, and regulates his houſehold matters. At ſix he goes to the foreſaid ſtudy, which is a furlong diſtant from the houſe, at the extremity of the garden. There are gates to open and terraces to clim by the way. When not engaged in writing, he paces up and down the ſurrounding avenues. No one may intrude on his retreat. He often reads over what he has written, and then lays it by for a time. "It is important," ſaid he to me, "never to be in a hurry: review your compoſitions often, and every time with a freſh eye, and you will always find that they can be mended." When he has made many corrections in a manuſcript, he employs an amanuenſis to tranſcribe it, and then he corrects again. He told M. de S—— that the *Etudes de la Nature* were written over eighteen times. He is very orderly and exact. "I burn (ſaid he to me) every thing which I do not intend to uſe: not a paper will be found at my death."

I reſume the account of his day. At nine, breakfaſt is brought to him in the ſtudy. It conſiſts of two glaſſes of wine and a bit of bread. He writes for about two hours after breakfaſt and then returns to the houſe. He does not love to hurry over his dinner; during which he gives vent to all the gaieties and trifles which ſuggeſt themſelves while at table. He loves to talk ſmuttily; and the effect of his jokes and laughter are heightened by the natural ſerioufneſs of his age and calmneſs of his character: but he is often ſo coarſe as to compel the ladies to withdraw. He talks of himſelf with pleaſure, and like a critic. He ſaid to me, "I learn every day to write; in my later works there is infinitely more perfection than in my former. I often have my works read to me, and this moſtly puts me upon ſome improvement. There are, however, paſſages which I cannot improve." In this openneſs there is a ſomething intereſting, original, antique, attractive.

Speaking of *Rouſſeau*, he ſaid, "I loved him much until I read his Confeſſions, and then I ceaſed to eſteem him. I cannot fancy the ſpirit of the man; an unuſual proceſs happened to me with reſpect to him: after his death I loſt my reverence for him."

This great man is very much of a goſſip, and, for at leaſt an hour in the day, will make his hair-dreſſer and valets tell all the ſcandal of the village. He knows every minute event that ſurrounds him.

His confidence is almoſt wholly engroſſed by a Mademoiſelle *Bleſſeau*: a woman now forty years old, well-made, who has been pretty, and has lived with him about twenty years. She is very attentive to him, manages in the houſe, and is hated by the ſervants. Madame de *Buffon*, who has long been dead, could not endure this woman. She adored

adored her huſband, and is ſaid to have been very jealous of him.

His works demonſtrate materialiſm; yet they were printed at the royal preſs.

My early volumes appeared, (ſaid he) at the ſame time with the *Spirit of Laws*. We were teazed by the Sorbonne, both *Monteſquieu* and I, and aſſailed by the critics. The preſident was quite furious: "What ſhall you anſwer?" ſaid he to me. "Nothing at all, preſident," replied I. He could not underſtand ſuch cold bloodedneſs.

I was reading to *Buffon* one evening ſome verſes of *Thomas* on the immortality of the ſoul. "*Pardieu*, (ſaid he,) religion would be a noble preſent, if all that were true." He criticiſed theſe lines ſeverely: he is inexorable as to ſtyle, and does not love poetry. "Never write verſes, (ſaid he,) I could have made them as well as others: but I ſoon abandoned a courſe in which reaſon marches in fetters: ſhe has chains enough already, without looking about for new ones."

Buffon willingly quits his grounds, and walks about the village with his ſon among the peaſantry. At theſe times he always appears in a laced coat. He is a ſtickler about dreſs, and ſcolds his ſon for wearing a frock-coat. I was aware of this, and had taken care to arrive in an embroidered waiſtcoat and laced cloaths. My precaution ſucceeded wonderfully: he ſhewed me repeatedly to his ſon. "There's a GENTLEMAN for you!" He loves to be called *Monſieur le Comte*.

After having riſen from dinner, he pays little attention either to his family or his gueſts. He ſleeps for an hour in his room; then takes a walk alone; after which he will perhaps come in and converſe, or ſit at his deſk and look over papers that are brought for his opinion. He has lived thus theſe fifty years. To ſome one who expreſſed aſtoniſhment at his great reputation, he replied, "Have not I paſſed fifty years at my deſk?" At nine he goes to bed.

He is at preſent afflicted with the ſtone, which ſuſpends his employments. While I was at his houſe he had acute pains, ſhut himſelf up in his chamber, would ſcarcely ſee his ſon, and not his ſiſter. He admitted me repeatedly. His hair was always dreſt; and he retained his fine calm look. He complained mildly of his ill health, and bore his pangs with a ſmile. He opened his whole ſoul to me: made me read to him the treatiſe on the loadſtone, and, as he liſtened, would reform the phraſes. Sometimes he would ſend for a volume of his works, and requeſt me to read aloud the finer efforts of ſtyle; ſuch as the ſoliloquy of the firſt man, the deſcription of an Arabian deſert in the article *camel*, and a ſtill finer piece of painting (in his opinion) in the article *Kamichi*. Sometimes he would explain to me his ſyſtem of the formation of the univerſe, the geneſis of beings, the internal moulds, &c. Sometimes he would recite whole pages of his compoſitions; for he knows them almoſt all by art. He liſtens gladly to objections, diſcuſſes them, and ſurrenders to them when his judgment is convinced.

Of natural hiſtory and of ſtyle he loves to talk, eſpecially of the latter. No one better underſtands the theory of ſtyle, unleſs it be *Beccaria*, who did not poſſeſs the practice. "The ſtyle is the man, (ſaid he:) our poets have no ſtyle; they are coerced by the rules of metre, which makes ſlaves of them." How do you like *Thomas?* I aſked. "Pretty well, (ſaid he,) but he is ſtiff and bloated." And *Rouſſeau?* "His ſtyle is better: but he has all the faults of bad education, interjection, exclamation, interrogation for ever." Favour me with your leading ideas on ſtyle. "They are recorded in my Diſcourſe at the Academy:—however, two things form ſtyle, invention and expreſſion. Invention depends on *patience:* contemplate your ſubject long: it will gradually unrol and unfold—till a ſort of electric ſpark convulſes for a moment the brain, and ſpreads down

to

to the very heart a glow of irritation. Then are come the luxuries of genius, the true hours for production and compoſition—hours ſo delightful, that I have ſpent twelve and fourteen ſucceſſively at my writing-deſk, and ſtill been in a ſtate of pleaſure. It is for this gratification, yet more than for glory, that I have toiled. Glory comes if it can, and moſtly does come. This pleaſure is greater if you conſult no books: I have never conſulted authors, till I had nothing left to ſay of my own."

I aſked him what is the beſt method of forming one's ſelf. He anſwered, "Read only the capital works, read them repeatedly, and read thoſe in every department of taſte and ſcience; for the framers of ſuch works are, as Cicero ſays, kin-ſouls, and the views of one may always be applied with advantage in ſome very different branch by another. Be not afraid of the taſk. Capital works are ſcarce. I know but five great geniuſes—*Newton*, *Bacon*, *Leibnitz*, *Monteſquieu*, and *myſelf*. Newton, (continued he,) may have diſcovered an important principle, but he ſpent his life in frivolous calculations, and was no maſter of ſtyle." He thought higher of *Leibnitz* than of Bacon. He ſpoke of *Monteſquieu's* genius, but thought his ſtyle too ſtudied, and wanting evolution. "This, however, (ſaid he) was a natural conſequence of his frame of body. I knew him well; he was almoſt blind, and very impatient. If he had not clipt his ideas into ſhort ſentences, he would have loſt his period before the amanuenſis had taken it down."

He ſpoke to me of the paſſion for ſtudy, and of the happineſs which it beſtows. He told me that he had voluntarily ſecluded himſelf from ſociety; that at one time he courted the company of learned men, expecting to acquire much from their converſation, but he had diſcovered that little of value could be ſo gleaned, and that, in order to pick up a phraſe, an evening was ill ſquandered: that labour was become a want to him, and he hoped to conſecrate to it much of the three or four years of life which probably remained to him; that he feared not death—that the hope of an immortal renown was the moſt powerful of death-bed conſolations.

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 513.)

MARAT.

TERMED by Dumourier, the Meduſa's head of the Revolution, and whoſe brutal wiſhes, and barbarous actions, have been eminently diſſerviceable to the cauſe of liberty throughout Europe, was not, as is generally imagined, a Frenchman. He was born at Neufchatel, the ſovereignty of which, ever ſince the diet of 1707, has appertained to the houſe of Brandenburg. He was therefore a Pruſſian.

It is well known that he was a coward, who "could ſpeak daggers, but not uſe them," yet it is not of ſuch general notoriety, that his hideous countenance was the exact counterpart of his heart. His body was placed in the French pantheon; for under the monarchy of Robeſpierre, Marat was a god! It has ſince been removed to a more obſcure ſituation, and his character is now juſtly odious in France. To the Royaliſts and Girondiſts, this man was equally deteſtable; and the former, as uſual, expreſſed their joy, by means of puns, &c. immediately after his death.

CHARLOTTE CORDET.

The daughter of a man, attached by a place to the court. The *demoiſelle* Cordet was zealous for freedom; rich, young, beautiful—a woman—ſhe was, nevertheleſs, a republican. An enthuſiaſt, but not a fanatic; ſhe poſſeſſed the warmth of the one character, without the extravagance of the other. At the place of execution, ſhe uttered not a ſingle world. Her face ſtill poſſeſſed an heroic calmneſs; and ſhe ſeemed conſcious of future glory, and approaching

ing happineſs. Although ſilent, her geſticulations were, however, eloquently impreſſive; for ſhe frequently placed her hand on her heart, and ſeemed to ſay, "I rejoice in having exterminated a monſter!"

Brutus and Cordet both equally ſtruck for liberty, and, alas! neither of them was happy enough to ſecure it; but the execution of Robeſpierre ſeems to have effected, for modern France, what the puniſhment of Antony, and the baniſhment of Octavius, could not perhaps have produced in degenerate Rome.

To this woman, Greece would have erected ſtatues; Rome, temples. France may ſome day inſert her name in the calendar of her martyrs;—the ancients would have placed her among their gods!

Letter to her Father on the evening before her trial.

"My dear reſpected Father,

"Peace is about to reign in my dear native country, for Marat is no more! Be comforted, and bury my memory in eternal oblivion. I am to be tried to-morrow, the 17th, at ſeven o'clock in the morning. I have lived long enough, as I have achieved a glorious exploit. I put you under the protection of Barbaroux and his colleagues, in caſe you ſhould be moleſted. Let not my family bluſh at my fate; for remember, according to Voltaire,

"That crimes beget diſgrace, and not the ſcaffold."

July 16. 1793. C. Cordet.

Mesdames.

The aunts of Louis XVI. were the firſt of the royal family that took the alarm, and emigrated from France. *Belle Vue*, the villa, or rather palace, in which they reſided, was one of the moſt beautiful in the kingdom, being built by their father, Louis XV. for one of his many miſtreſſes. It is ſituated on a riſing ground, between Seve and Meudon, near the great road leading from Paris to Verſailles; the river Seine winds along the bottom of the hill, and, by its ſerpentine courſe, ſeems as if deſirous to linger in ſo charming a neighbourhood. The building was erected by one of the moſt celebrated architects of that day; the marble buſts and bas-reliefs, were cut by the chiſſel of Couſton; the ſtatues, by Adam and Falconet; the paintings are by Vanloo; and as to the gardens, they were laid out by M. de Life, the *Capability Brown* of France.

It was here that Pompadour, revelling in the wealth of plundered provinces, preſided over the revels of Comus, and endeavoured to vary the pleaſures, and diſſipate the ſatiety of her royal lover. At one time, ſhe would ſurpriſe him with a theatrical exhibition, in which ſhe appeared as Venus, while he was the favourite Adonis of the drama: at another, by a kind of candle-light entertainment, on the recovery of his ſon, in which an illuminated dolphin, by *a happy pun*, repreſented the heir-apparent of the monarchy; certain fiery monſters, his late diſeaſe; and an Apollo, with a torch in his hand, the god of phyſic, by whoſe intervention he was recovered.

On the acceſſion of Louis XVI. the daughters of the former monarch were allowed to occupy this enchanting ſpot, formerly the reſidence of a father's miſtreſs, and the ſcene of their expenſive gallantries. Unlike that father, in every thing but in good-nature, they were conſtantly at the feet of their confeſſor, or their crucifix, and the ſpot which had ſo often bluſhed with the debauchery of its former, now edified the pious, by the devotion of the preſent owners.

At the approach of the ſtorm, they repaired to the centre of *catholiciſm* for ſhelter, and now ſhare at Rome the benedictions of the Pope, the prayers of the Abbe Maruy, lately made a biſhop, by Pius VI. and the palace of Cardinal Bernis, heretofore ambaſſador from France to the Holy See.

Good, charitable, pious, perhaps to exceſs, they, in character, exhibit a cloſe affinity to their amiable mother, the daughter of the unfortunate Staniſlaus, king of Poland:—there is a family likeneſs, even in their misfortunes!

(*To be continued.*)

ON

ON THE NATURE AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUN AND FIXED STARS.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 522.

Auguſt 26, 1792. I examined the ſun with ſeveral powers, from 90 to 500. It appears evidently that the black ſpots are the opaque ground, or body of the ſun; and that the luminous part is an atmoſphere, which, being interrupted or broken, gives us a tranſient glimpſe of the ſun itſelf. My ſeven-feet reflector, which is in high perfection, repreſents the ſpots, as it always uſed to do, much depreſſed below the ſurface of the luminous part.

September 9, 1792. I found one of the dark ſpots in the ſun drawn pretty near the preceding edge. In its neighbourhood I ſaw a great number of elevated bright places, making various figures: I ſhall call them faculæ, with Hevelius; but without aſſigning to this term any other meaning than what it will hereafter appear ought to be given to it. I ſee theſe faculæ extended, on the preceding ſide, over about one ſixth part of the ſun; but ſo far from reſembling torches, they appear to me like the ſhrivelled elevations upon a dried apple, extended in length, and moſt of them are joined together, making waves, or waving lines.

By ſome good views in the afternoon, I find that the reſt of the ſurface of the ſun does not contain any faculæ, except a few on the following, and equatoral part of the ſun. Toward the north and ſouth I ſee no faculæ; there is all over the ſun a great unevenneſs in the ſurface, which has the appearance of a mixture of ſmall points of an unequal light; but they are evidently an unevenneſs or roughneſs of high and low parts.

February 23, 1794. By an experiment I have juſt now tried, I find it confirmed that the ſun cannot be ſo diſtinctly viewed with a ſmall aperture and faint darkening glaſſes, as with a large aperture and ſtronger ones; this latter is the method I always uſe.

One of the black ſpots on the preceding margin, which was greatly below the ſurface of the ſun, had, next to it, a protuberant lump of ſhining matter, a little brighter than the reſt of the ſun.

About all the ſpots, the ſhining matter ſeems to have been diſturbed; and is uneven, lumpy, and zig-zagged in an irregular manner.

I call the ſpots black, not that they are entirely ſo, but merely to diſtinguiſh them; for there is not one of them, o-day, which is not partly, or entirely, covered over with whitiſh and unequally bright nebuloſity, or cloudineſs. This, in many of them, comes near to an extinction of the ſpot; and in others, ſeems to bring on a ſubdiviſion.

After ſtating many ſimilar obſervations, regrading the appearance and diſappearance of theſe ſpots, the Doctor goes on as follows: It will now be eaſy to bring the reſult of theſe obſervations into a very narrow compaſs. That the ſun has a very extenſive atmoſphere cannot be doubted; and that this atmoſphere conſiſts of various elaſtic fluids, that are more or leſs lucid and tranſparent, and of which the lucid one is that which furniſhes us with light, ſeems alſo to be fully eſtabliſhed by all the phænomena of its ſpots, of the faculæ, and of the lucid ſurface itſelf. There is no kind of variety in theſe appearances but what may be accounted for with the greateſt facility, from the continual agitation which we may eaſily conceive muſt take place in the regions of ſuch extenſive elaſtic fluids.

It will be neceſſary, however, to be a little more particular, as to the manner in which I ſuppoſe the lucid fluid of the ſun to be generated in its atmoſphere. An analogy that may be drawn from the generation of clouds in our own atmoſphere, ſeems to be a very proper one, and full of inſtruction. Our clouds are probably decompoſitions of ſome of the elaſtic fluids of the atmoſphere itſelf, when ſuch natural cauſes, as in this

grand chemical laboratory are generally at work, act upon them; we may therefore admit that in the very extenſive atmoſphere of the ſun, from cauſes of the ſame nature, ſimilar phænomena will take place; but with this difference, that the continual and very extenſive decompoſitions of the elaſtic fluids of the ſun, are of a phoſphoric nature, and attended with lucid appearances, by giving out light.

If it ſhould be objected, that ſuch violent and unremitting decompoſitions would exhauſt the ſun, we may recur again to our analogy, which will furniſh us with the following reflections. The extent of our own atmoſphere, we ſee, is ſtill preſerved, notwithſtanding the copious decompoſitions of its fluids, in clouds and falling rain: in flaſhes of lightning, in meteors, and other luminous phænomena; becauſe there are freſh ſupplies of elaſtic vapours, continually aſcending to make good the waſte occaſioned by thoſe decompoſitions. But it may be urged, that the caſe with the decompoſition of the elaſtic fluids in the ſolar atmoſphere would be very different, ſince light is emitted, and does not return to the ſun, as clouds do to the earth when they deſcend in ſhowers of rain. To which I anſwer, that in the decompoſition of phoſphoric fluids every other ingredient but light may alſo return to the body of the ſun. And that the emiſſion of light muſt waſte the ſun, is not a difficulty that can be oppoſed to our hypotheſis. For as it is an evident fact that the ſun does emit light, the ſame objection, if it could be one, would equally militate againſt every other aſſignable way to account for the phænomenon.

There are moreover conſiderations that may leſſen the preſſure of this alleged difficulty. We know the exceeding ſubtility of light to be ſuch, that in ages of time its emanation from the ſun can not very ſenſibly leſſen the ſize of this great body. To this may be added, that, very poſſibly, there may alſo be ways of reſtoration to compenſate for what is loſt by the emiſſion of light; though the manner in which this can be brought about ſhould not appear to us. Many of the operations of nature are carried on in her great laboratory, which we cannot comprehend; but now and then we ſee ſome of the tools with which ſhe is at work. We need not wonder that their conſtruction ſhould be ſo ſingular as to induce us to confeſs our ignorance of the method of employing them, but we may reſt aſſured that they are not a mere *luſus naturæ*. I allude to the great number of ſmall teleſcope comets that have been obſerved; and to the far greater number ſtill that are probably much too ſmall for being noticed by our moſt diligent ſearchers after them. Thoſe ſix, for inſtance, which my ſiſter has diſcovered, I can from examination affirm, had not the leaſt appearance of any ſolid nucleus, and ſeemed to be mere collections of vapours condenſed about a centre. Five more, that I have alſo obſerved, were nearly of the ſame nature. This throws a myſtery over their deſtination, which ſeems to place them in the allegorical view of tools, probably deſigned for ſome ſalutary purpoſes to be wrought by them; and, whether the reſtoration of what is loſt to the ſun by the emiſſion of light, the poſſibility of which we have been mentioning above, may not be one of theſe purpoſes, I ſhall not preſume to determine. The motion of the comet diſcovered by M. Meſſier, in June 1770, plainly indicated how much its orbit was liable to be changed, by the perturbations of the planets; from which, and the little agreement that can be found between the elements of the orbits of all the comets that have been obſerved, it appears clearly that they may be directed to carry their ſalutary influence to any part of the heavens.

My hypotheſis, however, as before obſerved, does not lay me under any obligation to explain how the ſun can ſuſtain the waſte of light, nor to ſhew that it will ſuſtain it for ever; and I ſhould alſo remark that, as in the analogy

logy of generating cloulds I merely allude to their production as owing to a decompoſition of ſome of the claſtic fluids of our atmoſphere, that analogy, which firmly reſts upon the fact, will not be leſs to my purpoſe to whatever cauſe theſe clouds may owe their origin. It is the ſame with the lucid clouds, if I may ſo call them, of the ſun. They plainly exiſt, becauſe we ſee them; the manner of their being generated may remain an hypotheſis; and mine, till a better can be propoſed, may ſtand good; but, whether it does or not, the conſequences I am going to draw from what has been ſaid will not be affected by it.

Before I proceed, I ſhall only point out, that according to the above theory, a dark ſpot in the ſun is a place in its atmoſphere which happens to be free from luminous decompoſitions, and that faculæ are, on the contrary, more copious mixtures of ſuch fluids as decompoſe each other. The penumbra which attends the ſpots, being generally depreſſed more or leſs to about half way between the ſolid body of the ſun and the upper part of thoſe regions in which luminous decompoſitions take place, muſt of courſe be fainter than other parts. No ſpot favourable for taking meaſures having lately been on the ſun, I can only judge, from former appearances, that the regions in which the luminous ſolar clouds are formed, adding thereto the elevation of the faculæ, cannot be leſs than 1843, nor much more than 2765 miles in depth. It is true that in our atmoſphere the extent of the clouds is limited to a very narrow compaſs; but we ought rather to compare the ſolar ones to the luminous decompoſitions which take place in our *aurora borealis*, or luminous arches, which extend much farther than the cloudy regions. The denſity of the luminous ſolar clouds, though very great, may not be exceedingly more ſo than that of our *aurora borealis*. For, if we conſider what would be the brilliancy of a ſpace two or three thouſand miles deep, filled with ſuch corruſcations as we ſee now and then in our atmoſphere, their apparent intenſity, when viewed at the diſtance of the ſun, might not be much inferior to that of the lucid ſolar fluid.

From the luminous atmoſphere of the ſun I proceed to its opaque body, which, by calculation from the power it exerts upon the planets, we know to be of great ſolidity; and from the phænomena of the dark ſpots, many of which, probably on account of their high ſituations, have been repeatedly ſeen, and otherwiſe denote inequalities in their level, we ſurmiſe that its ſurface is deverſified with mountains and vallies.

What has been ſaid enables us to come to ſome very important concluſions, by remarking, that this way of conſidering the ſun and its atmoſphere, removes the great diſſimilarity we have hitherto been uſed to find between its condition and that of the reſt of the great bodies of the ſolar ſyſtem.

The ſun, viewed in this light, appears to be nothing elſe than a very eminent, large, and lucid planet, evidently the firſt, or, in ſtrictneſs of ſpeaking, the only primary one of our ſyſtem; all others being truly ſecondary to it. Its ſimilarity to the other globes of the ſolar ſyſtem with regard to its ſolidity, its atmoſphere, and its deverſified ſurface; the rotation upon its axis, and the fall of heavy bodies, leads us on to ſuppoſe that it is moſt probably alſo inhabited, like the reſt of the planets, by beings whoſe organs are adapted to the peculiar circumſtances of that vaſt globe.

Whatever fanciful poets might ſay, in making the ſun the abode of bleſſed ſpirits, or angry moraliſts deviſe, in pointing it out as a fit place for the puniſhment of the wicked, it does not appear that they had any other foundation for their aſſertions than mere opinion and vague ſurmiſe; but now I think myſelf authoriſed, *upon aſtronomical principles*, to propoſe the ſun as an inhabitable world, and am perſuaded that the foregoing obſervations, with the concluſions I have drawn from them,

are fully ſufficient to anſwer every objection that may be made againſt it.

It may, however, not be amiſs to remove a certain difficulty, which ariſes from the effect of the ſun's rays upon our globe. The heat which is here, at the diſtance of 95 millions of miles, produced by theſe rays, is ſo conſiderable, that it may be objected, that the ſurface of the globe of the ſun itſelf muſt be ſcorched up beyond all conception.

This may be very ſubſtantially anſwered by many proofs drawn from natural philoſophy, which ſhew that heat is produced by the ſun's rays only when they act upon a calorific medium; they are the cauſe of the production of heat, by uniting with the matter of fire, which is contained in the ſubſtances that are heated: as the colliſion of flint and ſteel will inflame a magazine of gunpowder, by putting all the latent fire it contained into action. But an inſtance or two of the manner in which the ſolar rays produce their effect, will bring this home to our moſt common experience.

On the top of mountains of a ſufficient height, at an altitude where clouds can very ſeldom reach, to ſhelter them from the direct rays of the ſun, we always find regions of ice and ſnow. Now if the ſolar rays themſelves conveyed all the heat we find on this globe, it ought to be hoteſt where their courſe is leaſt interrupted. Again, our aëronauts all confirm the coldneſs of the upper regions of the atmoſphere; and ſince, therefore, even on our earth the heat of any ſituation depends upon the aptneſs of the medium to yield to the impreſſion of the ſolar rays, we have only to admit, that on the ſun itſelf, the elaſtic fluids compoſing it atmoſphere, and the matter on its ſurface, are of ſuch a nature as not to be capable of any exceſſive affection from its own rays; and, indeed, this ſeems to be proved by the copious emiſſion of them; for if the elaſtic fluids of the atmoſphere, or the matter contained on the ſurface of the ſun, were of ſuch a nature as to admit of an eaſy, chemical combination with its rays, their emiſſion would be much impeded.

Another well known fact is, that the ſolar focus of the largeſt lens, thrown into the air, will occaſion no ſenſible heat in the place where it has been kept for a conſiderable time, although its power of exciting combuſtion, when proper bodies are expoſed, ſhould be ſufficient to fuſe the moſt refractory ſubſtances*.

It will not be neceſſary to mention other objections, as I can think of none that may be made, but what a proper conſideration of the foregoing obſervations will eaſily remove; ſuch as may be urged from the diſſimilarity between the luminous atmoſphere of the ſun and that of our globe will be touched upon hereafter, when I conſider the objections that may be aſſigned againſt the moon's being an inhabitable ſatellite.

I ſhall now endeavour, by analogical reaſonings, to ſupport the ideas I have ſuggeſted concerning the conſtruction and purpoſes of the ſun; in order to which, it will be neceſſary to begin with ſuch arguments as the nature of the caſe will admit, to ſhew that our moon is probably inhabited. This ſatellite is of all the heavenly bodies the neareſt, and therefore moſt within the reach of our teleſcopes. Accordingly we find, by repeated inſpection, that we can, with perfect confidence, give the following account of it.

It is a ſecondary planet, of a conſiderable ſize; the ſurface of which is diverſified, like that of the earth, by mountains and vallies. Its ſituation, with reſpect to the ſun, is much like that of the earth; and, by a rotation on its axis, it enjoys an agreeable variety of ſeaſons, and of day and night.

* The ſubject of light and heat has been very ably diſcuſſed by M. de Luc, in his excellent work, Idées ſur la Météorologie, Tome I, part 2, chap. 2, ſection 2, De la Nature du Feu; and Tome II, part 3, chap. 6, ſection 2, Des Rapports de la Lumière avec la Chaleur dans l'Atmoſphère.

To the moon, our globe will appear to be a very capital ſatellite; undergoing the ſame regular changes of illumination as the moon does to the earth. The ſun, the planets, and the ſtarry conſtellations of the heavens, will riſe and ſet there as they do here; and heavy bodies will fall on the moon as they do on the earth. There ſeems only to be wanting, in order to complete the analogy, that it ſhould be inhabited like the earth.

To this it may be objected, that we perceive no large ſeas in the moon; that its atmoſphere (the exiſtence of which has even been doubted by many) is extremely rare, and unfit for the purpoſes of animal life; that its climates, its ſeaſons, and the length of its days, totally differ from ours; that without denſe clouds (which the moon has not) there can be no rain; perhaps no rivers, no lakes. In ſhort, that, notwithſtanding the ſimilarity which has been pointed out, there ſeems to be a decided difference in the two planets we have compared.

My anſwer to this will be, that that very difference which is now objected, will rather ſtrengthen the force of my argument than leſſen its value: we find, even upon our globe, that there is the moſt ſtriking difference in the ſituation of the creatures that live upon it. While man walks upon the ground, the birds fly in the air, and fiſhes ſwim in water; we can certainly not object to the conveniencies afforded by the moon, if thoſe that are to inhabit its regions are fitted to their conditions as well as we on this globe are to ours. An abſolute, or total ſameneſs, ſeems rather to denote imperfections, ſuch as nature never expoſes to our view; and, on this account, I believe the analogies that have been mentioned fully ſufficient to eſtabliſh the high probability of the moon's being inhabited like the earth.

To proceed, we will now ſuppoſe an inhabitant of the moon, who has not properly conſidered ſuch analogical reaſonings as might induce him to ſurmiſe that our earth is inhabited, were to give it as his opinion, that the uſe of that great body, which he ſees in his neighbourhood, is to carry about his little globe, that it may be properly expoſed to the light of the ſun, ſo as to enjoy an agreeable and uſeful variety of illumination, as well as to give it light by reflection from the ſun, when direct daylight cannot be had. Suppoſe alſo that the inhabitants of the ſatellites of Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian planet, were to look upon the primary ones, to which they belong, as mere attractive centres, to keep together their orbits, to direct their revolution round the ſun, and to ſupply them with reflected light in the abſence of direct illumination. Ought we not to condemn their ignorance, as proceeding from want of attention and proper reflection? It is very true that the earth, and thoſe other planets that have ſatellites about them, perform all the offices that have been named, for the inhabitants of theſe little globes; but to us, who live upon one of theſe planets, their reaſonings cannot but appear very defective, when we ſee what a magnificent dwelling-place the earth affords to numberleſs intelligent beings.

Theſe conſiderations ought to make the inhabitants of the planets wiſer than we have ſuppoſed thoſe of their ſatellites to be. We ſurely ought not, like them, to ſay "the ſun (that immenſe globe, whoſe body would much more than fill the whole orbit of the moon) is merely an attractive centre to us." From experience we can affirm, that the performance of the moſt ſalutary offices to inferior planets, is not inconſiſtent with the dignity of ſuperior purpoſes; and, in conſequence of ſuch analogical reaſonings, aſſiſted by teleſcopic views, which plainly favour the ſame opinion, we need not heſitate to admit that the ſun is richly ſtored with inhabitants.

This way of conſidering the ſun is of the utmoſt importance in its conſequences. That ſtars are ſuns can hard-

ly

ly admit of a doubt. Their immenſe diſtance would perfectly exclude them from our view, if the light they ſend us were not of the ſolar kind. Beſides, the analogy may be traced much farther. The ſun turns on its axis. So does the ſtar Algol. So do the ſtars β Lyræ, δ Cephei, τ Antinoi, ο Ceti, and many more; moſt probably all. From what other cauſe can we ſo probably account for their periodical changes? Again, our ſun has ſpots on its ſurface. So has the ſtar Algol; and ſo have the ſtars already named; and probably every ſtar in the heavens. On our ſun theſe ſpots are changeable. So they are on the ſtar ο Ceti, as evidently appears from the irregularity of its changeable luſtre, which is often broken in upon by accidental changes, while the general period continues unaltered. The ſame little deviations have been obſerved in other periodical ſtars, and ought to be aſcribed to the ſame cauſe. But if the ſtars are ſuns, and ſuns are inhabitable, we ſee at once what an extenſive field for animation opens itſelf to our view.

It is true that analogy may induce us to conclude, that ſince ſtars appear to be ſuns, and ſuns, according to the common opinion, are bodies that ſerve to enlighten, warm, and ſuſtain a ſyſtem of planets, we may have an idea of numberleſs globes that ſerve for the habitation of living creatures. But if theſe ſuns themſelves are primary planets, we may ſee ſome thouſands of them with our own eyes, and millions by the help of teleſcopes; when, at the ſame time, the ſame analogical reaſoning ſtill remains in full force, with regard to the planets which theſe ſuns may ſupport.

In this place I may, however, take notice that, from other conſiderations, the idea of ſuns or ſtars being merely the ſupporters of ſyſtems of planets, is not abſolutely to be admitted as a general one. Among the great number of very compreſſed cluſters of ſtars, I have given in my catalogues, there are ſome which open a different view of the heavens to us. The ſtars in them are ſo very cloſe together, that, notwithſtanding the great diſtance at which we may ſuppoſe the cluſter itſelf to be, it will hardly be poſſible to aſſign any ſufficient mutual diſtance to the ſtars compoſing the cluſter, to leave room for crowding in thoſe planets, for whoſe ſupport theſe ſtars have been, or might be, ſuppoſed to exiſt. It ſhould ſeem, therefore, highly probable that they exiſt for themſelves; and are, in fact, only very capital, lucid, primary planets, connected together in one great ſyſtem of mutual ſupport.

As in this argument I do not proceed upon conjectures, but have actual obſervations in view, I ſhall mention an inſtance in the cluſters, No 26, 28, and 35, VI. claſs, of my catalogue of nebulæ, and cluſters of ſtars. (See Phil. Tranſ. Vol. LXXIX. Part II. page 251.) The ſtars in them are ſo crowded, that I cannot conjecture them to be at a greater apparent diſtance from each other than five ſeconds; even after a proper allowance for ſuch ſtars, as on a ſuppoſition of a globular form of the cluſter, will interfere with one another, has been made. Now, if we would leave as much room between each of theſe ſtars as there is between the ſun and Sirius, we muſt place theſe cluſters 42,104 times as far from us as that ſtar is from the ſun. But, in order to bring down the luſtre of Sirius to that of an equal ſtar placed at ſuch a diſtance, I ought to reduce the aperture of my twenty feet teleſcope to leſs than the two-and-twenty hundredth part of an inch; when certainly I could no longer expect to ſee any ſtar at all.

The ſame remark may be made, with regard to the number of very cloſe double ſtars, whoſe apparent diameters being alike, and not very ſmall, do not indicate any very great mutual diſtance. From which, however, muſt be deducted all thoſe where the different diſtances may be compenſated by the real difference in their reſpective magnitudes.

To what has been ſaid may be added, that in ſome parts of the milky

way, where yet the ſtars are not very ſmall, they are ſo crowded, that in the year 1792, Auguſt 22, I found by the gages that, in forty one minutes of time, no leſs than 258 thouſand of them had paſſed through the field of view of my teleſcope.

It ſeems, therefore, upon the whole, not improbable that, in many caſes, ſtars are united in ſuch cloſe ſyſtems as not to leave much room for the orbits of planets, or comets; and that conſequently, upon this account alſo, many ſtars, unleſs we would make them mere uſeleſs brilliant points, may themſelves be lucid planets, perhaps unattended by ſatellites.

POSTSCRIPT.

The following obſervations, which were made with an improved apparatus, and under the moſt favourable circumſtances, ſhould be added to thoſe which have been given. They are deciſive with regard to one of the conditions of the lucid matter of the ſun.

November 26. 1794. Eight ſpots in the ſun, and ſeveral ſubdiviſions of them, are all equally depreſſed.

The ſun is mottled every where.

The mottled appearance of the ſun is owing to an inequality in the level of the ſurface.

The ſun is equally mottled at its poles and at its equator; but the mottled appearances may be ſeen better about the middle of the diſc than toward the circumference, on account of the ſun's ſpherical form.

The unevenneſs ariſing from the elevation and depreſſion of the mottled appearance on the ſurface of the ſun, ſeems, in many places, to amount to as much, or to nearly as much, as the depreſſion of the penumbræ of the ſpots below the upper part of the ſhining ſubſtance, without including faculæ, which are protuberant.

The lucid ſubſtance of the ſun is neither a liquid, nor an elaſtic fluid; as is evident from its not inſtantly filling up the cavities of the ſpots, and of the unevenneſs of the mottled parts. It exiſts, therefore, in the manner of lucid clouds ſwimming in the tranſparent atmoſphere of the ſun; or rather, of luminous decompoſitions taking place within that atmoſphere.

PARTICULARS IN THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BIRDS.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 552.

Stone Curlew.

ON the 27th of February 1788, Stone Curlews were heard to pipe; and on March 1ſt, after it was dark, ſome were paſſing over the village, as might be perceived by their quick ſhort note, which they uſe in their nocturnal excurſions by way of watchword, that they may not ſtray and loſe their companions.

Thus, we ſee, that retire whitherſoever they may in the winter, they return again early in the ſpring and are, as it now appears, the firſt ſummer birds that come back. Perhaps the mildneſs of the ſeaſon may have quickened the emigration of the curlews this year.

They ſpend the day in high elevated fields and ſheep-walks; but ſeem to deſcend in the night to ſtreams and meadows, perhaps for water, which their upland haunts do not afford them.

The ſmalleſt Willow Wren.

THE ſmalleſt uncreſted or Willow Wren, or chiff chaff, is the next early ſummer bird which we have remarked; it utters two ſharp piercing notes, ſo loud in hollow woods as to occaſion an echo, and is uſually firſt heard about the 20th of March.

Fern Owl, or Goat Sucker.

THE country people have a notion that the fern-owl, or churn-owl, or eve-jarr, which they alſo call a puckeridge, is very injurious to weanling calves, by inflicting, as it ſtrikes at them, the fatal diſtemper known to cow-leeches by the name of puckeridge. Thus does this harmleſs, ill-

fated

fated bird fall under a double imputation, which it by no means deſerves; in Italy, of ſucking the teats of goats, whence it is called *caprimulgas*; and with us, of communicating a deadly diſorder to cattle. But the truth of the matter is, the malady above-mentioned is occaſioned by the *aſtrus bovis*, a dipterous inſect, which lays its eggs along the chines of kine, where the maggots, when hatched, eat their way through the hide of the beaſt into the fleſh, and grow to a very large ſize. I have juſt talked with a man, who ſays, he has more than once ſtripped calves who have died of the puckeridge; that the ail or complaint lay along the chine, where the fleſh was much ſwelled, and filled with purulent matter. Once I myſelf ſaw a large rough maggot of this ſort ſqueezed out of the back of a cow. Theſe maggots in Eſſex are called wornils.

The leaſt obſervation and attention would convince men, that theſe birds neither injure the goat-herd nor the grazier, but are perfectly harmleſs, and ſubſiſt alone, being night birds, or night inſects, ſuch as *ſcarabæi*, and *phalænæ*; and through the month of July moſtly on the *ſcarabæus ſolſtitialis*, which in many diſtricts abounds at that ſeaſon. Thoſe that we have opened, have always had their craws ſtuffed with large night-moths and their eggs, and pieces of chaffers: nor does it anywiſe appear how they can, weak and unarmed as they ſeem, inflict any harm upon kine, unleſs they poſſeſs the powers of animal magnetiſm, and can affect them by fluttering over them.

A fern owl, this evening, (Auguſt 27.) ſhowed off in a very unuſual and entertaining manner, by hawking round and round the circumference of my great ſpreading oak, for twenty times following, keeping moſtly cloſe to the graſs, but occaſionally glancing up amid the boughs of the tree. This amuſing bird was then in purſuit of a brood of ſome particular phalæna belonging to the oak, of which there are ſeveral ſorts; and exhibited on the occaſion a command of wing ſuperior, I think, to that of the ſwallow itſelf.

When a perſon approaches the haunt of fern-owls in an evening, they continue flying round the head of the obtruder, and by ſtriking their wings together above their backs, in the manner that the pigeons called ſmitters, are known to do, make a ſmart ſnap: perhaps at that time they are jealous for their young; and this noiſe and geſture are intended by way of menace.

Fern-owls have attachment to oaks, no doubt on account of food; for the next evening we ſaw one again, ſeveral times, among the boughs of the ſame tree; but it did not ſkim round its ſtem over the graſs, as on the evening before. In May theſe birds find the *ſcarabæus melolontha* on the oak; and the *ſcarabæus ſolſtitialis* at Midſummer. Theſe peculiar birds can only be watched and obſerved for two hours in the twenty-four; and then in a dubious twilight, an hour after ſun-ſet and an hour before ſun-riſe.

On this day, (July 14, 1789,) a woman brought me two eggs of a fern-owl, or eve-jarr, which ſhe found on the verge of the hanger, to the left of the hermitage, under a beechen ſhrub. This perſon who lives juſt at the foot of the hanger, ſeems well acquainted with theſe nocturnal ſwallows, and ſays ſhe has often found their eggs near that place, and that they lay only two at a time on the bare ground. The eggs were oblong, duſky, and ſtreaked ſomewhat in the manner of the plumage of the parent bird, and were equal in ſize at each end. The dam was ſitting on the eggs when found, which contained the the rudiments of young, and would have been hatched perhaps in a week. From hence we may ſee the time of their breeding, which correſponds pretty well with that of the ſwift, as does alſo the period of their arrival. Each ſpecies is uſually ſeen about the beginning of

May.

May. Each breeds but once in a ſummer; each lays only two eggs.

July 4, 1790. The woman who brought me two fern-owls eggs laſt year on July 14, on this day produced me two more, one of which had been laid this morning, as appears plainly, becauſe there was only one in the neſt the evening before. They were found, as laſt July, on the verge of the down above the hermitage under a beechen ſhrub, on the naked ground.—Laſt year thoſe eggs were full of young, and juſt ready to be hatched.

Theſe circumſtances point out the exact time when theſe curious nocturnal migratory birds lay their eggs, and hatch their young.

Fern-owls, like ſnipes, ſtone curlews, and ſome other birds, make no neſt. Birds that build on the ground do not make much of neſts.

Sand Martins.

March 23, 1788. A GENTLEMAN who was this week on a viſit at Waverley, took the opportunity of examining ſome of the holes in the ſand-banks, with which that diſtrict abounds. As theſe are undoubtedly bored by bank-martins, and are the places where they avowedly breed, he was in hopes they might have ſlept there alſo, and that he might have ſurpriſed them juſt as they were awaking from their winter ſlumbers. When he had dug for ſome time, he found the holes were horizontal, and ſerpentine, as I had obſerved before; and that the neſts were depoſited at the inner end, and had been occupied by broods in former ſummers: but no torpid birds were to be found. He opened and examined about a dozen holes. Another gentleman made the ſame ſearch many years ago, with as little ſucceſs.

Theſe holes were in depth about two feet.

March 21, 1790. A ſingle bank or ſand-martin was ſeen hovering and playing round the ſand pit at Shorthеath, where in the ſummer they abound.

April 9, 1793. A ſober hind aſſures us, that this day, on Wiſhhanger common, between Hedleigh and Frinſham, he ſaw ſeveral bank-martins playing in and out, and hanging before ſome neſt holes in a ſand-hill, where theſe birds uſually neſtle.

This incident confirms my ſuſpicions, that this ſpecies of hirundo is to be ſeen firſt of any; and gives great reaſon to ſuppoſe, that they do not leave their wild haunts at all, but are ſecreted amid the cleſts and caverns of thoſe abrupt cliffs where they uſually ſpend their ſummers.

The late ſevere weather conſidered, it is not very probable that theſe birds ſhould have migrated ſo early from a tropical region, through all theſe cutting winds, and pinching froſts: but it is eaſy to ſuppoſe, that they may, like bats and flies, have been awakened by the influence of the ſun, amid their ſecret latebræ, where they have ſpent the uncomfortable foodleſs months in a torpid ſtate, and the profoundeſt of ſlumbers.

There is a large pound at Wiſhhanger, which induces theſe ſand-martins to frequent that diſtrict. For I have ever remarked that they haunt near great waters, either rivers, or lakes.

Congregating, and Diſappearance of Swallows.

DURING the ſevere winds that often prevail late in the ſpring, it is not eaſy to ſay how the hirundines ſubſiſt: for they withdraw themſelves, and are hardly ever ſeen, nor do any inſects appear for their ſupport. That they can retire to reſt, and ſleep away theſe uncomfortable periods, as the bats do, is a matter rather to be ſuſpected than proved: or do they not rather ſpend their time in deep and ſheltered vales, near waters, where inſects are more likely to be found? Certain it is, that hardly any individuals of this genus have at ſuch times been ſeen for ſeveral days together.

September 13, 1791. The congre-

gating flocks of hirundines on the church and tower are very beautiful and amuſing. When they fly off all together from the roof, on any alarm they quite ſwarm the air. But they ſoon ſettle in heaps, and preening their feathers, and lifting up their wings to admit the ſun, ſeem highly to enjoy the warm ſituation. Thus they ſpend the heat of the day, preparing for their emigration, and as it were conſulting when and where they are to go. The flight about the church ſeems to conſiſt chiefly of houſe-martins, about 400 in number; but there are other places of rendezvous about the village, frequented at the ſame time.

It is remarkable, that though moſt of them ſit on the battlements and roof, yet many hang or cling for ſome time, by their claws, againſt the ſurface of the walls, in a manner not practiſed by them at any other time of their remaining with us.

The ſwallows ſeem to delight more in holding their aſſemblies on trees.

November 3, 1789. Two ſwallows were ſeen this morning at Newton vicarage houſe, hovering and ſettling on the roofs and out-buildings. None have been obſerved at Selborne ſince October 11. It is very remarkable, that after the hirundines have diſappeared for ſome weeks, a few are occaſionally ſeen again. Sometimes, in the firſt week in November, and that only for one day. Do they not withdraw and ſlumber in ſome hiding place during the interval? For we cannot ſuppoſe they had migrated to warmer climes, and ſo returned again for one day. Is it not more probable that they are awakened from ſleep, and like the bats, are come forth to collect a little food? Bats appear at all ſeaſons, through the autumn and ſpring months, when the thermometer is at 50 becauſe then phalænæ, moths, are ſtirring.

Theſe ſwallows looked like young ones.

Wagtails.

While the cows are feeding in moiſt low paſtures, broods of wagtails, white and grey, run round them, cloſe up to their noſes, and under their very bellies, availing themſelves of the flies that ſettle on their legs, and probably finding worms and larvæ that are rouſed by the trampling of their feet. Nature is ſuch an economiſt, that the moſt incongruous animals can avail themſelves of each other! Intereſt makes ſtrange friendſhips.

Wryneck.

These birds appear on the graſs-plots and walks; they walk a little as well as hop, and thruſt their bills into the turf, in queſt, I conclude, of ants, which are their food. While they hold their bills in the graſs, they draw out their prey with their tongues, which are ſo long as to be coiled round their heads.

Groſbeak.

Mr B. ſhot a cock groſbeak, which he had obſerved to haunt his garden for more than a fortnight. I began to accuſe this bird of making ſad havoc among the buds of the cherries, gooſeberries, and wall fruit, of all the neighbouring orchards. Upon opening its crop or craw, no buds were to be ſeen; but a maſs of kernels of the ſtones of fruits. Mr B. obſerved, that this bird frequented the ſpot where plumb-trees grow; and that he had ſeen it with ſomewhat hard in its mouth, which it broke with difficulty; theſe were the ſtones of damſons. The Latin ornithologiſts call this bird *coccothrauſtes*, i. e. berry-breaker, becauſe with its large horny beak, it cracks and breaks the ſhells of ſtone fruits for the ſake of the ſeed or kernel. Birds of this ſort are rarely ſeen in England, and only in winter.

OBSERVATIONS ON DANCING, AS AN IMITATIVE ART.

BY THE LATE ADAM SMITH, L. L. D.

THE imitative powers of dancing are much ſuperior to thoſe of inſtrumental muſic, and are at leaſt equal, perhaps, ſuperior, to thoſe of any other art.

art. Like inſtrumental muſic, however, it is not neceſſarily or eſſentially imitative, and it can produce very agreeable effects, without imitating any thing. In the greater part of our common dances there is little or no imitation, and they conſiſt almoſt entirely of a ſucceſſion of ſuch ſteps, geſtures, and motions, regulated by the time and meaſure of muſic, as either diſplay extraordinary grace, or require extraordinary agility. Even ſome of our dances, which are ſaid to have been originally imitative, have, in the way in which we practiſe them almoſt ceaſed to be ſo. The minuet, in which the woman, after paſſing and repaſſing the man ſeveral times, firſt gives him up one hand, then the other, and then both hands, is ſaid to have been originally a mooriſh dance, which emblematically repreſented the paſſion of love. Many of my readers may have frequently danced this dance, and, in the opinion of all who ſaw them, with great grace and propriety, though neither they nor their ſpectators once thought of the allegorical meaning which it originally intended to expreſs.

A certain meaſured, cadenced ſtep, commonly called a dancing ſtep, which keeps time with, and as it were beats the meaſure of the muſic which accompanies and directs it, is the eſſential characteriſtic which diſtinguiſhes a dance from every other ſort of motion. When the dancer, moving with a ſtep of this kind, and obſerving this time and meaſure, imitates either the ordinary or the more important actions of human life, he ſhapes and faſhions, as it were, a thing of one kind, into the reſemblance of another thing of a very different kind: his art conquers the diſparity which nature has placed between the imitating and the imitated object, and has upon that account ſome degree of that ſort of merit which belong to all the imitative arts. This diſparity, indeed, is not ſo great as in ſome part of thoſe arts, nor conſequently the merit of the imitation which conquers it. Nobody would compare the merit of a good imitative dancer to that of a good painter or ſtatuary. The dancer, however, may have a very conſiderable degree of merit, and his imitation perhaps may ſometimes be capable of giving us as much pleaſure as that of either of the two artiſts. All the ſubjects, either of ſtatuary or of hiſtory painting, are within the compaſs of his imitative powers; and in repreſenting them, his art has even ſome advantage over both the other two. Statuary and hiſtory painting can repreſent but a ſingle inſtant of the action which they mean to imitate: the cauſes which prepared the conſequences which followed, the ſituation of that ſingle inſtant are altogether beyond the compaſs of their imitation. A pantomime dance can repreſent diſtinctly thoſe cauſes and conſequences; it is not confined to the ſituation of a ſingle inſtant; but, like epic poetry, it can repreſent all the events of a long ſtory, and exhibit a long train and ſucceſſion of connected and intereſting ſituations. It is capable therefore of affecting us much more than either ſtatuary or painting. The ancient Romans uſed to ſhed tears at the repreſentations of their pantomimes, as we do at that of the moſt intereſting tragedies; an effect which is altogether beyond the powers of ſtatuary or painting.

The ancient Greeks appear to have been a nation of dancers, and both their common and their ſtage dances ſeem to have been all imitative. The ſtage dancers of the ancient Romans appear to have been equally ſo. Among that grave people it was reckoned indecent to dance in private ſocieties; and they could therefore have no common dances. Among both nations imitation ſeems to have been conſidered as eſſential to dancing.

It is quite otherwiſe in modern times: though we have pantomime dances upon the ſtage, yet the greater part even of our ſtage dances are not pantomime, and cannot well be ſaid to imitate any thing. The greater part of our common dances either never were panto-

mime, or, with a very few exceptions, have almoſt all ceaſed to be ſo.

This remarkable difference of character between the ancient and the modern dances ſeems to be the natural effect of a correſpondent difference in that of the muſic, which has accompanied and directed both the one and the other.

In modern times we almoſt always dance to inſtrumental muſic, which being itſelf not imitative, the greater part of the dances which it directs, and as it were inſpires, have ceaſed to be ſo. In ancient times, on the contrary, they ſeem to have danced almoſt always to vocal muſic; which being neceſſary and eſſentially imitative, their dances became ſo too. The ancients ſeem to have had little or nothing of what is properly called inſtrumental muſic, or of muſic compoſed not to be ſung by the voice, but to be played upon inſtruments, and both their wind and their ſtringed inſtruments ſeem to have ſerved only as an accompaniment and direction to the voice.

In the country it frequently happens that a company of young people take a fancy to dance, though they have neither fiddler nor piper to dance to. A lady undertakes to ſing while the reſt of the company dance: in moſt caſes ſhe ſings the notes only, without the words, and then the voice being little more than a muſical inſtrument, the dance is performed in the uſual way, without any imitation. But if ſhe ſings the words, and if in thoſe words there happens to be ſomewhat more than ordinary ſpirit and humour, immediately all the company, eſpecially all the beſt dancers, and all thoſe who dance moſt at their eaſe, become more or leſs pantomimes, and by their geſtures and motions expreſs, as well as they can, the meaning and ſtory of the ſong. This would be ſtill more the caſe, if the ſame perſon both danced and ſung; a practice very common among the ancients: it requires good lungs and a vigorous conſtitution; but with theſe advantages and long practice, the very higheſt dances may be performed in this manner. I have ſeen a negro dance to his own ſong, the war-dance of his own country, with ſuch vehemence of action and expreſſion, that the whole company, gentlemen as well as ladies, got up upon chairs and tables, to be as much as poſſible out of the way of his fury. In the Greek language there are two verbs which both ſignify to dance; each of which has its proper derivatives, ſignifying a dance and a dancer. In the greater part of Greek authors, theſe two ſets of words, like all others which are nearly ſynonimous, are frequently confounded, and uſed promiſcuouſly. According to the beſt critics, however, in ſtrict propriety, one of theſe verbs ſignifies to dance and ſing at the ſame time, or to dance to one's own muſic. The other to dance without ſinging, or to dance to the muſic of other people. There is ſaid, too, to be a correſpondent difference in the ſignification of their reſpective derivatives. In the choruſſes of the ancient Greek tragedies, conſiſting ſometimes of more than fifty perſons, ſome piped and ſome ſung; but all danced, and danced to their own muſic.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OBJECTIONS AGAINST MACHINES TO SHORTEN LABOUR:

WITH SOME IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS ON THE DUTIES OF MANUFACTURERS RESPECTING THE HEALTH AND MORALS OF THEIR WORKMEN.

OBJECTIONS of a moral nature are ſometimes urged againſt the introduction of machines, by which human labour is conſiderably ſhortened. Great numbers of men and women, it is ſaid, are thus thrown out of employment: they are diſmiſſed almoſt without any warning, or at leaſt a warning ſufficient to afford ſuch of them, as are qualified to undertake another occupation, an opportunity of providing one. But moſt of them, it is added, even if they has

had much longer notice, would be unable to avail themſelves of that reſource; from ther ſex, their age, or their habits of life, they are incapable of commencing a new line of buſineſs; and even if they are capable, other trades are full, and will not receive them. Thus multitudes of honeſt and induſtrious poor are deprived of the poſſibility of procuring a livelihood for themſelves and their families; they pine in miſery, in ſickneſs, and in want; and driven at length to repel famine and nakedneſs by violence and plunder, from being the ſupports, become the peſts of ſociety. That theſe objections, which compaſſion has ſuggeſted on the ſight of incidental diſtreſs, are to be diſregarded, is by no means to be affirmed. But they are puſhed to an unreaſonable length, when they are urged as generally concluſive againſt the admiſſion of new machines by which labour is greatly diminiſhed. How has mankind been enabled to emerge from a ſtate of barbariſm to civilization, to exchange dens and caves for comfortable houſes, coverings of raw ſkins for clean and convenient cloths, acorns and wild fruits for ſalubrious food, unlettered ignorance for books and knowledge, but by the progreſſive introduction and the rapid improvements of machinery? And are we prepared to ſay that human life has attained to its higheſt degree of refinement? Or that the means which have brought it to its preſent ſtate ought not to be permitted to carry it further? Or that, while every nation around us is advancing in improvement, Great Britain alone is to ſtand ſtill? Thoſe ſimple machines and implements, without which we ſhould now be at a loſs how to ſubſiſt, were new in their day; and in many inſtances the invention of them undoubtedly diminiſhed, perhaps annihilated, the demand for that ſpecies of labour which was before in great requeſt. The boat-maker of early times, who firſt undermined the tree, and then formed it into ſhape by ſcrapping it with oyſter-ſhells, and hollowing it with fire, had probably to lament the loſs of employment when a competitor arrived from a diſtance, armed with the recently diſcovered hatchet, and able to complete more canoes in a month than the other could in a year. The makers of hand-barrows and ſcuttles would perceive the demand for their craft materially leſſened, when a more commodious method of carriage took place on the introduction of carts. The fabricators of hand-mills found their work ſpeedily fall into diſuſe on the erection of machines for grinding corn by means of wind and water. In what ſituation would the world now be, had theſe inventions been ſucceſſively proſcribed out of favour to the old workmen?

But let us not deny to the objections under conſideration the weight which they poſſeſs; nor be betrayed, by a partiality for meaſures productive of general good, into a neglect of any attendant misfortunes of the poor. If, on the one hand, the manufacturer acts laudably when he exerts himſelf in the diſcovery of, or the introduction of new machines, or in the improvement of machines already exiſting, by which his manufacture may be rendered cheaper or better; on the other hand, he is highly criminal if he does not with equal earneſtneſs exert himſelf to guard againſt that diſtreſs, which the haſty adoption of inventions calculated for diſpatch, frequently occaſions at firſt among the workmen, whoſe labour they ſuperſede. Let him not be hurried by unfeeling avarice, or blind emulation, ſuddenly to bring them into uſe to a great extent. Let him ſtudy to provide employment for his ancient ſervants in ſome other line, eſpecially for the women and the old men: and, at all events, let him not turn them adrift, until they have means of immediately procuring bread for themſelves and their children in another occupation. This attention to the welfare of his fellow-creatures, by whoſe induſtry and toil he has been enriching himſelf, is required of him by his and their common

maſter.

matter. Did it force him to refrain from increasing his profits, he would be bound in conscience to refrain; did it impose a heavy drawback on the increase, he ought to pay it with cheerfulness. But the distresses in question will rarely be great or permanent. Remedies are every where at hand; and they are commonly multiplied in a little time by the very circumstance which renders them necessary. The general effect of shortening labour is not to lessen the number of labourers wanted, but to enlarge the mass of produce, and to augment the comforts of life. Every successful invention ultimately increases the number of working hands; partly by employing many in fabricating and conducting the new machinery, and in performing various subsequent operations on the articles produced by it; but principally by rendering manufactures better and cheaper, and thus creating so vast an additional demand for them at home and abroad, as to cause a much larger quantity of workmen to be occupied in preparing them, than was employed when they were made in the old manner, and sold at the ancient price. Such, for example, has evidently been the effect of the introduction of cotton mills. And further; the new invention itself frequently furnishes some collateral and auxiliary branches of employment, to which the labour rendered needless by it may easily be transferred. Most of those for whom provision cannot thus be made, will be able to find a place in a country like this, if time be allowed them by the manufacturer for search and inquiry, in one or other of the numerous trades open to receive them. Instances however will occur, in spite of the wisest and kindest precautions on the part of the master, of individual workmen deprived of subsistence by the erection of his machinery. These the hand of him who has been the innocent cause of their distress should be stretched out to relieve. But every man ought willingly to contribute in a reasonable proportion toward alleviating the evils incidentally produced by any one of those improvements in conducting manufactures, to which, collectively taken, so large a share of the national strength and prosperity is to be ascribed.

There are other calamities affecting workmen in a very serious manner, and with consequences deeply to be lamented, against which the proprietor of a manufactory ought most anxiously to guard; the dangers, namely, to which their health and morals are frequently exposed by the nature and circumstances of their employment. Such dangers will fitly be noticed in this place; since, although they exist in nearly all manufactures, they are commonly most formidable in those in which large and complicated machines collect a great number of workmen under the same roof.

Some manufactures impair the health of the workmen by the deleterious quality of the materials used; others, by the crowded rooms and vitiated air in which they are carried on. Of the first class are several processes on metallic substances. The pernicious effects of lead are proverbial, and the palsies and other complaints frequent among those who are employed upon it. I have seen a young man at work in a manufactory of white lead, whose complexion was rendered by his occupation as livid as the substance which he was preparing for sale. "The men who are employed in silvering looking-glasses often become paralytic; as is the case also with those who work in quicksilver mines. This is not to be wondered at, if we may credit Mr Boyle; who assures us that mercury has been several times found in the heads of artificers exposed to its fumes. In the Philosophical Transactions there is an account of a man who, having ceased working in quicksilver for six months, had his body still so impregnated with it, that by putting a piece of copper into his mouth, or rubbing it with his hands, it instantly acquired a silver colour. I re-

remember having ſeen at Birmingham a very ſtout man rendered paralytic in the ſpace of ſix months, by being employed in fixing an amalgam of gold and ſilver on copper. He ſtood before the mouth of a ſmall oven ſtrongly heated; the mercury was converted into vapour; and that vapour was inhaled by him. The perſon I ſaw was very ſenſible of the cauſe of his diſorder; but had not courage to withſtand the temptation of high wages, which enabled him to continue in a ſtate of intoxication for three days in the week, inſtead of, what is the uſual practice, two." Of manufactures which injure the health of the workmen, not by any noxious quality in the article operated upon, but by external circumſtances uſually attending the operation, an example may be produced in that of cotton. "The ready communication of contagion to numbers crowded together, the acceſſion of virulence from putrid effluvia, and the injury done to young perſons, through confinement and too long continued labour," are evils which we have lately heard aſcribed to cotton-mills by perſons of the firſt medical authority aſſembled to inveſtigate the ſubject. To theſe muſt be added, if report ſpeaks truth concerning the practice of ſome cotton-mills, the cuſtom of obliging a part of the children employed there to work all night; a practice which muſt greatly contribute toward rendering them feeble, diſeaſed, and unfit for other labour, when they are diſmiſſed at a more advanced period of youth from the manufactory.

To have recourſe to every reaſonable precaution, however expenſive, by which the health of the workmen may be ſecured from injury, and to refrain from proſecuting unwholeſome branches of trade, until effectual precautions are diſcovered, is the indiſpenſable duty of the proprietor of a manufactory. Let him not think himſelf at liberty to barter the lives of men for gold and ſilver. Let him not ſeek profit, by acting the part of an executioner. Let him ſtation his workmen in large, dry, and well ventilated rooms. Let him conſtantly prefer giving them their work to perform at home, whenever it can be done with tolerable convenience, to collecting them together into the ſame apartment. Let him encourage them, where opportunity offers, to reſide in villages and hamlets, rather than in a crowded town. Let him inculcate on them in how great a degree cleanlineſs contributes to health; and impreſs them with the neceſſity of invariably obſerving thoſe many little regulations, which, though ſingly too minute to be noticed in this place, have collectively much effect in preventing diſeaſe. Where his own efforts ſeem likely to fail, let him lay the matter before the ableſt phyſicians, and ſteadily put in practice the inſtructions which he receives. And finally, let him exert his utmoſt abilities to diſcover innoxious proceſſes which may be ſubſtituted for ſuch as prove detrimental to the perſons who conduct them; and direct by private ſolicitation, and on proper occaſions, by public premiums, the attention of experienced artiſts and manufacturers to the ſame object. The ſucceſs of his endeavours may in many cates be found highly advantageous to him, not merely by preſerving the lives of his moſt ſkilful workmen, but by ſaving ſome valuable material formerly loſt in the operation. But whether that be the caſe or not, he will at leaſt reap a ſatisfaction from them which he could not otherwiſe have enjoyed, that of reflecting on his profits with a quiet conſcience.

The morals of manufacturers aſſembled together in numerous bodies are at leaſt as much endangered as their health. The danger ſometimes ariſes from time and opportunities for inſtruction being denied; ſometimes from the contagion of vice being unreſtrained, and ſhame itſelf extinguiſhed by the univerſality of guilt. The former of theſe evils takes place in manufactories where children are employed: the latter, in all manufactories where multitudes of work-

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ing hands, whatever be their age, are collected. In proportion as virtue is more valuable than bodily ſtrength, in proportion as eternity is more important than the preſent life, the manufacturer who pays no attention to the religious principles and morals of the people under his care, is more criminal than if he had ſuffered them to put poiſon to their mouths without appriſing them of its qualities. Several of the meaſures already indicated as preſervatives of health, are equally adapted for the preſervation of morals. The employment, for example, of as ſmall a number of perſons as may be in the ſame room; encouragement afforded to workmen to reſide in villages, where convenience will allow, rather than in the midſt of the infection of a great town; permiſſion given them to perform their work at their own homes, when the nature of the fabric will admit that practice; and ſtrong and repeated inculcation of habits of cleanlineſs, are means adapted to the accompliſhment of both purpoſes. But theſe are not the only or the moſt efficacious means of preventing the inroads of vice. Let the proprietor of the manufactory employ the different ſexes apart from each other. Let him provide for the eſtabliſhment of ſchools for the religious inſtruction of all who can be induced to attend them, whether children or of mature age, on Sundays at leaſt, if not in the evenings of week days. Let him diſtribute, from time to time, religious books level to the capacities of the readers. Let him eſtabliſh a little library, from which proper treatiſes may be lent out for a limited period, and under proper regulations, to all who deſire them. Let him appoint penalties for drunkenneſs, oaths, and improper language; and exact them regularly and with impartiality. Let him take every fit meaſure to ſecure the conſtant attendance of his people on religious worſhip, and to lead them to uſe ſome ſhort and ſimple form of family prayer every evening in their own houſes. Let him acquire their confidence and ſecure their attachment, by joining uniform mildneſs and affability of behaviour to the firmneſs requiſite for the maintenance of his authority. Scrupulouſly abſtaining from every mark of pride and ſupercilioufneſs, let him convince them that he has their intereſt at heart, by ſtudying their comforts; by advancing them little ſums of money before-hand, when ſickneſs, or an approaching rent day, or the neceſſity of laying in fuel againſt winter, or ſome other emergency, diſtreſſes them. Let him acquaint himſelf, as far as may be practicable, with each of his workmen individually, and obſerve his temper and diſpoſitions, his habits of life, and the ſtate of his circumſtances, that he may be able to admoniſh him occaſionally in ſuch a manner as may be moſt likely to be beneficial. Let him uniformly ſhow favour to the meritorious, and check the idle and the profligate. And never let him forget the efficacy which he may give to his inſtructions and reproofs, by his own virtuous example.

By thus diligently watching over the health, the comforts, and the morals of his workmen, the manufacturer will obviouſly promote his own ſatisfaction and emolument, while he is diſcharging an indiſpenſable duty. He will render a large proportion of his workmen robuſt, induſtrious, and honeſt. He will inſpire them with that perſonal attachment to himſelf which, among other advantages, will contribute to ſecure him from the machinations of any unprincipled competitor, who may be baſe enough to tempt them by bribes to betray their maſter's operations, or to deſert him for the purpoſe of entering into a rival manufactory.

ON DWARFS AND GIANTS.

THE ancients ſuppoſed that a race of men of diminutive ſtature compoſed a peculiar nation. Homer gives an account of a pigmy nation contending with

with the cranes; and however the poet might be ſuppoſed to exaggerate, Athenæus has gravely attempted to confirm this. If we attend to theſe, we muſt believe, that in the internal parts of Africa there are whole nations of pigmy beings, not more than a foot in ſtature, who continually wage an unequal war with the birds and beaſts that inhabit the plains in which they reſide. Some of the ancients, however, and Strabo in particular, have ſuppoſed all theſe accounts to be fabulous; and have been more inclined to think this ſuppoſed nation of pigmies nothing more than a ſpecies of apes, well known to be numerous in that part of the world. With this opinion the moderns have all concurred; and that diminutive race, which was deſcribed as human, has been long degraded into a claſs of animals that reſemble us but very imperfectly.

The exiſtence, therefore, of a pigmy race of mankind, being founded in error, or in fable, we can expect to find men of diminutive ſtature only by accident, among men of the ordinary ſize. Of theſe accidental dwarfs, every country, and almoſt every village, can produce numerous inſtances. There was a time when theſe unfavoured children of nature were the peculiar favourites of the great; and no prince or nobleman thought himſelf completely attended unleſs he had a dwarf among the number of his domeſtics. Theſe poor little men were kept to be laughed at, or to raiſe the barbarous pleaſure of their maſters, by their contraſted inferiority. Even in England, as late as the times of King James I. the court was at one time furniſhed with a dwarf, a giant, and a jeſter: theſe the King often took a pleaſure in oppoſing to each other, and often fomented quarrels among them, in order to be a concealed ſpectator of their animoſity. It was a particular entertainment of the courtiers at that time to ſee little Jeffery, for ſo the dwarf was called, ride round the liſts, expecting his antagoniſt, and diſcovering in his actions all the marks of contemptible reſolution.

In the reign of Charles I. a dwarf named Richard Gibſon, who was a page of the back ſtairs, and a favourite at court, was married to Miſs Ann Shepherd, a lady of equal height; the King honoured this ſingular wedding with his preſence, and gave away the bride. On this occaſion Waller compoſed the following lines:

Deſign or chance makes others wive,
But Nature did this match contrive:
Eve might as well have Adam fled,
As ſhe deny'd her little bed
To him, for whom heav'n ſeem'd to frame
And meaſure out this only dame.

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care!
Over whoſe heads thoſe arrows fly
Of ſad diſtruſt and jealouſy;
Secured in an high extreme,
As if the world held none but them.

To him the faireſt nymphs do ſhow
Like moving mountains topp'd with ſnow;
And ev'ry man a Polypheme
Does to his Galetea ſeem:
None may preſume her faith to prove;
He proffers death that proffers love.
Ah, Chloris! that kind nature thus
From all the world had ſever'd us;
Creating for ourſelves us two,
As love has me for only you!

Each of them meaſured three feet ten inches. This little pair were painted at whole length by Sir Peter Lely. They had nine children, five of which attained to maturity, and were well proportioned to the uſual ſtandard of mankind. Mr Gibſon's genius led him to painting, in the rudiments of which art he was inſtructed by De Clein, maſter of the tapeſtry works at Mortlake, and diſtinguiſhed by his drawings for ſeveral of the cuts to Ogilby's Virgil, and Sandy's Tranſlation of Ovid.

Gibſon's paintings in water-colours were well eſteemed, but the copies which he made of Lely's portraits gained him the greateſt reputation. He had the honour to be employed in teaching Queen Anne the art of drawing, and was ſent for into Holland to inſtruct her ſiſter, the Princeſs of Orange.

To recompenſe the ſhortneſs of their ſtature, nature gave them an equivalent in length of days, for he died in the ſeventy-fifth year of his age, and his wife, having ſurvived him almoſt twenty years, died in the year 1709, at the great age of eighty-nine.

In the year 1710, Peter, Czar of Ruſſia, celebrated a marriage of dwarfs, which was attended with great parade. Upon a certain day, which he had ordered to be proclaimed ſeveral months before, he invited the whole body of his courtiers, and all the foreign ambaſſadors, to be preſent at the marriage of a pigmy man and woman. The preparations for this wedding were not only very grand, but executed in a ſtyle of barbarous ridicule. He ordered, that all the dwarf men and women, within two hundred miles, ſhould repair to the capital; and alſo inſiſted that they ſhould be preſent at the ceremony. For this purpoſe, he ſupplied them with proper vehicles; but ſo contrived it, that one horſe was ſeen carrying a dozen of them into the city at once, while the mob followed ſhouting, and laughing, from behind. Some of them were at firſt unwilling to obey an order, which they knew was calculated to turn them into ridicule, and did not come; but he ſoon obliged them to obey; and, as a puniſhment, enjoined, that they ſhould wait upon the reſt at dinner. The whole company of dwarfs amounted to about ſeventy, beſide the bride and bridegroom, who were richly adorned, and in the extremity of the faſhion. For this little company in miniature every thing was ſuitably provided; a low table, ſmall plates, little glaſſes, and, in ſhort, every thing was ſo fitted, as if all things had been dwindled to their own ſtandard. It was his great pleaſure to ſee their gravity and their pride; the contention of the women for places, and the men for ſuperiority. This point he attempted to adjuſt, by ordering, that the moſt diminutive ſhould take the lead; but this bred diſputes, for none would then conſent to ſit foremoſt. All this, however, being at laſt ſettled, dancing followed the dinner, and the ball was opened with a minuet by the bridegroom, whoſe height was exactly three feet two inches. In the end, matters were ſo contrived, that this little company, who met together in gloomy diſguſt, and with an unwillingneſs to be pleaſed, being at laſt familiarized to laughter, entered into the diverſion, and became extremely ſprightly and entertaining.

A dwarf of the name of Coan was exhibited in almoſt every part of England, for ſome years. He was likewiſe brought upon the ſtage of one of the London theatres, where he was contraſted with a giant, each of whom ſung for the entertainment of the audience. He died at Cheiſea, March 28, 1764.

Concerning the reality of a race of giants the learned have been much divided. Ferdinand Magellan was the firſt who diſcovered ſuch a race of people, along the coaſt, toward the extremity of South America, in 1520. Commodore Byron touched at Patagonia, the country ſpoken of by Magellan, in the year 1764, when he ſaw a number of horſemen riding backward and forward. The natives ſoon collected near the ſhore, to the number of five hundred, many of whom were on foot, and made ſigns of invitation for thoſe on board to land. Byron accordingly went aſhore in his twelve oared boat, having with him a party of men well armed. Theſe people are deſcribed as a gigantic race, whoſe height in general is not much leſs than ſeven feet. Their only clothing was the ſkins of beaſts thrown over their ſhoulders, with hair inward: they paint themſelves ſo as to make a hideous appearance: but their diſpoſition is neither fierce nor rapacious. Each one had a circle of white round one eye, and of black round the other; and their faces were ſtreaked with paint of different colours. Except the ſkins, moſt of them were naked; a few only having upon their legs a kind of

of boot, with a ſhort pointed ſtick faſtened to each heel, which ſerved as a ſpur. The Commodore preſented them with ſome beads and ribbands, which they received with expreſſions of joy and acknowledgement. Theſe Indians had a great number of dogs. Their horſes were not large, but nimble and well broken. The Patagonians, however, were not wholly ſtrangers to European commodities; for, on cloſe attention to them, one woman was obſerved to have bracelets, either of braſs or very pale gold, upon her arms, and ſome beads of blue glaſs ſtrung upon two long queus of hair, which being parted at the top, hung down over each ſhoulder before her: ſhe was of a moſt enormous ſize, and her face was, if poſſible, more frightfully painted than the reſt. All the inquiries, which could be made by ſigns, were ineffectual to gain information whence theſe beads and bracelets were obtained, as theſe people were incapable of comprehending the drift of the inquiry. The bridles which they uſed were made of leathern thongs; and a ſmall piece of wood ſerved for a bit. Their ſaddles reſembled the pads uſed by the country people of England. The women rode aſtride, and both men and women without ſtirrups.

There is nothing about which travellers are more divided than concerning the height of theſe Patagonians. M. de Bougainville, who viſited another part of this coaſt in the year 1767, aſſerts, that the Patagonians are not gigantic; and that "what makes them appear ſo, is their prodigious broad ſhoulders, the ſize of their heads, and the thickneſs of all their limbs." Some time before Mr Byron made this voyage, it was the ſubject of warm conteſt among men of ſcience in this country, whether a race of men upon the coaſt of Patagonia above the common ſtature did really exiſt: and the contradictory reports, made by occular witneſſes, concerning this fact, tended greatly to perplex the queſtion. It appears that, during one hundred years, almoſt all navigators, of whatever country, agree in affirming the exiſtence of a race of giants upon theſe coaſts; but, during another century, a much greater number agree in denying the fact, treating their predeceſſors as idle fabuliſts. Barbenais ſpeaks of a race of giants in South America; and the Unca Garcilaſſa de la Vega, in his Hiſtory of Peru, is deciſively on the ſame ſide of the queſtion. Torquemado records the American traditions concerning a race of giants, and a deluge which happened in remote times in theſe parts. Magellan, Loaiſa, Sarmiento, and Nodal, among the Spaniards, and Cavendiſh, Hawkins, and Knivet, among the Engliſh, while Sebald, Oliver de Noort, le Maire, and Spilberg, among the Dutch, together with ſome French voyagers, all bear teſtimony to the fact, that the inhabitants of Patagonia were of a gigantic height: on the contrary, Winter, the Dutch Admiral Hermite, Froger, in de Gennes' Narrative, and Sir John Narborough, deny it. To reconcile theſe different opinions, we have only to ſuppoſe that the country is inhabited by diſtinct races of men, one of which is a ſize beyond the ordinary pitch, the other not gigantic, though perhaps tall and remarkably large limbed, and that each poſſeſs parts of the country ſeparate and remote from the other. That ſome giants inhabit theſe regions can now no longer be doubted; ſince the concurrent teſtimony of late Engliſh navigators, particularly Commodore Byron, Captains Wallis and Carteret, gentlemen of unqueſtionable veracity, the two latter of whom are ſtill living, eſtabliſh the fact, from their not only having ſeen and converſed with theſe people, but even meaſured them. Mr Clarke, who ſailed with Commodore Byron, and who in the laſt voyage of diſcovery ſucceeded, on the death of Captain Cook, to the command of the two ſhips, addreſſed a paper to the Secretary of the Royal Society, which was read in 1766, and fully teſtified the gigantic height of the Patagonians. To theſe teſtimonies,

Mr Pennant, actuated by that zeal for ſcience which diſtinguiſhes him on all occaſions, has been enabled to add another, which is that of Father Falkener, a Jeſuit, but a native of England, who was alive a few years ſince, and whom Mr Pennant viſited for the expreſs purpoſe of gaining certain information concerning the Patagonians, as he had been ſent on a miſſion into their country about the year 1742. The father (who was very communicative, and about ſeventy years of age when he imparted his information to our inquirer,) aſſerted, that the talleſt which he meaſured, in the ſame manner that Mr Byron did, was ſeven feet eight inches high; the common height of the men was ſix feet, and there were numbers who were ſhorter: the talleſt woman did not exceed ſix feet. The particulars of this converſation Mr Pennant communicated in a letter addreſſed to the honourable Daines Barrington, which has ſince been printed at a private preſs, but only a few copies taken off to gratify the author's friends.

Notwithſtanding the concurring teſtimony concerning the height of the Patagonians, M. de Buffon does not admit the exiſtence of a race of giants, which Lord Monboddo ſtrenuouſly contends for; in doing which, he relates that M. de Guyot, captain of a French ſhip trading to the South Sea, brought from the coaſt of Patagonia, a ſkeleton of one of theſe giants, which meaſured between twelve and thirteen feet, purpoſing to bring it to Europe: but happening to be overtaken by a violent ſtorm, and having the Spaniſh Archbiſhop of Lima on board, the eccleſiaſtic declared, that the ſtorm was cauſed by the bones of the Pagan then on board, and inſiſted in having the ſkeleton thrown into the ſea. His Lordſhip adds, "The Archbiſhop died ſoon after, and was thrown overboard in his turn. I could have wiſhed that he had been thrown overboard ſooner, and then the bones of the Patagonian would have arrived ſafe in France, though I am perſuaded they would not have made Buffon alter his opinion, but he would have ſtill maintained, that it was only an accidental variety of the individual, not any difference of the race."

At Trinity College, Dublin, in the anatomical room there, is the ſkeleton, between ſeven and eight feet high, of one Magrath, who was born near Cloyne. This man was carried through various parts of Europe, and exhibited as the prodigious Iriſh giant; but ſuch was his early imbecility, both of body and mind, that he died of old age in his twentieth year.

The account of this prodigy is given by a very ſenſible writer, and is as follows. In his infancy he became an orphan, and was provided for by the famous Berkley, then Biſhop of Cloyne. This ſubtile doctor, who denied the exiſtence of matter, was as inquiſitive in his phyſical reſearches as he was whimſical in his metaphyſical ſpeculations: when I tell you he had well-nigh put an end to his own exiſtence by experimenting what are the ſenſations of a perſon dying on the gallows, you will be the more ready to forgive him for his treatment of this poor orphan. The Biſhop had a ſtrange fancy to know whether it was not in the power of art to increaſe the human ſtature, and this unhappy infant appeared to him a fit ſubject for trial. He made his eſſay according to his pre-conceived theory, whatever it might be; and the conſequence was, that he became ſeven feet high in his ſixteenth year.

In the ſame letter follows an account of another ſkeleton which is preſerved in the college, of one Clark, a native of Cork, who was called "the oſſified man." Early in life his joints ſtiffened, his locomotive powers were loſt, and his very jaws grew together; ſo that it became neceſſary for his ſuſtenance to pour liquids into his mouth by means of a hole perforated through his teeth. He lived in this ſtate ſeveral years, leaning againſt a wall, till at length the very organs of life were converted into bone.

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ACCOUNT OF THE ARMY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF TIPPOO SULTAUN;

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF HIS PERSON, AND AN ACCOUNT OF BANGALORE.

THE following Paper was written during the laſt War with Tippoo Sultaun, by a Lieutenant Ewan Buſhby, who ſerved with the Bengal detachment all the campaign. It contains an account of Tippoo's army, and a ſhort ſketch of Bangalore.

TIPPOO'S ARMY.

Cavalry - - - -	18,000
Regular infantry, including artillery and followers that receive pay - - - -	70,000
Irregular Do. called *Cundachar*	60,000
Pikemen on foot, part of Tippoo's *Sewary*, or ſuite -	1,100
Pioneers employed under the chief engineer - -	7,000
Total	156,100
Elephants for the heavy artillery - - -	20
Ditto for the general ſervice of his houſehold and army, but only part of them trained to uſe - - - -	700
Total	720
Camels - - -	400
Mules for carrying treaſure	300

The bullocks for the artillery and other ſervices are in great numbers, ſtrong and of a large ſize, bred in his country.

Tippoo, about two years ago, eſtabliſhed a corps of 500 camels, called *Shuter Aſſer*, with two men on each camel armed with blunderbuſſes. Moſt of the camels died laſt year on the other coaſt, and it is imagined he has reduced the corps.

The cavalry in which the horſes are the property of Tippoo, is in general called *Tawela*, or ſtable horſes. The corps in which the men and horſes are hired by the month, including the *Bayed*, or marauding horſe, are in general called *Sair*, or hired horſe.

The corps of *Bela Admy*, or Gentlemen, is the only part of Tippoo's cavalry that are well mounted, from whom he appoints his *Buckſhys*, and officers for commands and places of truſt; they are armed as they pleaſe, chiefly with fabres, and are not ſubject to any particular diſcipline.

The corps of *Aſſar*, or regular cavalry, and alſo the cavalry attached to the brigades, are called *Tuffungeley*, or Carbineers; their arms being only a carbine and piſtols. They are exerciſed both on foot and horſeback, and attend chiefly to the uſe of their fire-arms; Tippoo being of opinion, that the Engliſh will be moſt effectually oppoſed by thoſe arms to which, he ſays, they owe their conqueſts in India. Moſt of them, however, provide themſelves with ſwords.

The Moormen of rank diſlike ſerving in the regular cavalry, ſo that the four *Duſſas* of *Bela Admy*, formed after their own manner, and armed as the men choſe themſelves, are in all reſpects Tippoo's beſt cavalry.

In all cavalry a *Jemadar* is allowed to every twenty-two men. The officers of higher rank are *Tripdars*, or captains; *Reſaldars*, or commandants of ſquadrons; and *Buckſhys*, who are in general the commandants of corps. The horſes that are the property of Tippoo are kept and fed at the immediate charge of the *Cirkar* or government, and not by any fixed allowance given to the officer or troopers.

The pay of the *Bela Admy* differs according to the family and merits of the trooper.

The pay of a trooper in the *Aſſar*, and in the regular cavalry attached to the brigades, excluſive of his horſe, is eleven rupees * per month, beſides his cloathing.

The *Sair*, or hired horſe, are paid for by agreement with the chiefs who command them, and according to the quality of the men and horſes.

* The rupee is a ſilver coin, worth about 2s. 6d. Sterling.

The

The *Sair* ſtationed in the country have in general thirty rupees; that with the army forty rupees for man and horſe per month.

The *Bayed*, or marauding horſe, called alſo *Looties*, have forty rupees per month, and account to the *Cirkar* for half the plunder.

Tippoo's army, and troops of every kind, are paid by the month, and are always muſtered at the time they are paid; but the month is allowed to run from forty to fifty days, ſo that in fact they receive one third leſs than above ſtated, or only eight months pay in the year. The accounts of the cavalry of the ſeveral denominations *Tacwela*, *Sair*, and *Bayed*, are each kept in a ſeparate *Cuchery* or public office, under which they are muſtered and paid.

Tippoo, fearing that he has reduced his cavalry to too low an eſtabliſhment, has lately ſent *Delil Dil Khan*, *Buckſhy*, or commandant and paymaſter general of his *Sair* cavalry, into the diſtrict of *Sair*, where he is to remain for three years, for the purpoſe of engaging 2000 *Sair* or hired horſe, which are to conſiſt of people belonging to his own country.

INFANTRY.

The regular infantry conſiſts of ſixteen cuſhoons or brigades, or perhaps more properly legions, being a regular body compoſed of different kinds of troops, though chiefly infantry.

The following eſtabliſhment of a cuſhoon is taken from Tippoo's regulations for his army, which he publiſhed about two years ago, and will not only ſhew the manner in which his cuſhoons, brigades, or legions, are formed, but will alſo account in a very ſatisfactory manner for the exaggerated reports made of his army, in the ſtrength of which they include every man that is muſtered and receives pay, although merely followers, inſtead of reckoning only ſuch as carry arms.

Tippoo's cuſhoons at preſent are ſaid to conſiſt of nearly the following numbers:

Rocketmen		200
Cavalry	200	
Diſmounted troops	200	
		400
Artillerymen	50	
Laſcars	200	
		250
1ſt battalion of infantry grenadiers, compoſed of Moormen, or *Hindoos* of large ſtature	500	
2d ditto of common ſtature	500	
3d ditto of ditto ditto	500	
4th ditto of *Chatigars* or *Arzil*, men of low caſts, called by us *Topaſſes*	500	
		2000
Total		2850

There are only five pieces of cannon at preſent attached to each cuſhoon; viz. one cavalrin, or long twelve-pounder, and four ſhort ſix-pounders.

The rocketmen, who form part of the cuſhoon as above ſtated, are not included in the eſtabliſhment of a cuſhoon in Tippoo's regulations for his army, probably from their belonging to the *Cundaehar*, or irregular infantry, which are muſtered and paid under different *Cuchery*.

The cuſhoons march in the above order, except the artillerymen and *Laſcars*, who are of courſe attached to the guns. The cavalrin, guarded by a company of grenadiers, the cavalry, the ſix pounders each in front of its reſpective battalion. The cuſhoons march from their right by files, and are ſtrictly enjoined to keep order on the march. They can march about three miles an hour, and have frequently made forced marches of thirty miles a-day. His elephants and ſtrength of cattle are the great means of facilitating the movements of his army.

The infantry, or rank and file who carry firelocks, according to this calculation of 2000 men in each cuſhoon, would amount to only 32,000; but there is reaſon to believe that Tippoo has at preſent twenty-four inſtead of ſixteen cuſhoons,

cuſhoons, and that his regular infantry, rank and file, may amount to near 50,000.

Tippoo has appointed ſix principal ſtations for his infantry, called *Cucheries*, where the cuſhoons are ſtationed in time of peace, and has ordered the people of different caſts to be put into cuſhoons by themſelves, attached to *Cucheries*, under the command of a *Buckſhy*, or general officer of their own caſts.

PAY OF THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

	Rupees per month.
Sipadars, or Brigadier Generals	300
Riſaldars, or Commmandants of Battalions - -	100
Towkdars, or Captains	10
Ditto, an allowance of a gold *fanam* and half, about half a rupee, for each man in his company, according to its actual ſtrength per month, about 40 —	50
Sirheels, or Lieutenants -	14
Jemadars, or Serjeants -	12
Deffadars, or Corporals -	10
Private in the 1ſt or Grenadier Battalion - -	12
Ditto 2d Battalion -	10
Ditto 3d and 4th Battalion -	9
Artillerymen - - -	12
Laſcars - - -	9
Rocketmen - -	11
Pikemen and Pioneers -	7
Gardachar, or irregular infantry	4

LIST *of the Miniſters and Officers of the Civil Department of the State.*

	Pay per month, rupees.
Puruia, Prime Miniſter, Grand Treaſurer, and Jewel Keeper	1000
Kiſhin Row, Deputy -	1000

Both theſe miniſters held the ſame employments for many years under *Hyder*. *Puruia* generally remains in *Seringapatam*, and his deputy attends the army; when both take the field, *Puruia* has the command of the baggage.

Dewan, Grand *Aumil*, and Receiver General of the Revenues	1000
Deputy - -	300
Moonſhies, or Secretaries under *Dewan* - -	100
Head of the Merchants, and Treaſurer of the Houſehold	400
Companions or Lords in waiting who live and eat with Tippoo	400
Arzbegy, or attendant in waiting by day - -	100
Ditto by night - -	100
Daroga of the Treaſury and Jewel Office, under *Puruia* -	400
Phyſicians, each - -	400
Vakeel, or Embaſſador for India	700
Embaſſadors at Conſtantinople	1000
Embaſſadors who were ſent to France - -	300

LIST *of the principal Officers of the Army.*

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Nabobs.

Mah Mirza Khan, lately dead,
Buddera Zimma Khan,
Burham Ud Deen, lately degraded to the rank of *Buckſhy*.—N. B. Taken into favour again at Travencore Lines, ſaid to killed in Floyd's action,
Macen Ud Deen Khan, formerly *Seed Saheb*, each - - 1000

The Generals command 30,000 horſe and foot, and have the power of life and death in their reſpective commands.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Yaſeen Cawn, a Moorman.
Mahomed Aſgil, do.—Said to be killed in Floyd's action.
Mahomed Tippoo, do.
Sheik Zyn al Abud Deen, do. each 500

Theſe four *Ameers* are officers of great experience, who are always in Tippoo's ſuite. In the field they are mounted on elephants ſtationed to obſerve the motions of their own and the enemy's forces. They are each attended by two *Orderlys* on horſeback.

TIPPOO SULTAUN is a ſtrong, active, robuſt man, ſomewhat above the middle ſize, rather given to be luſty, of a tawny yellow colour, his neck and viſage long, his features regular, his eyes large and penetrating, has ſtrong black whiſkers, but not much beard, his age about

bout forty. He was educated with great care, is a man of conſiderable talents, but he is tyrannical and avaricious in his diſpoſition, and in his deportment commanding and ſevere, and wants both the liberality of character, and the open manly appearance and addreſs, which diſtinguiſhed *Hyder*. He is, in general, diſliked by the Moormen of rank in his ſervice, not being ſufficiently liberal in his encouragement to them; and appears himſelf to have more confidence in *Bramins* and *Rajapoots*, who hold the places of firſt truſt in his court. He has ſix children, two ſons and four daughters: his eldeſt ſon is a promiſing youth of ſeventeen years of age, called *Hyder Saib*, after his grandfather.

The revenue of Tippoo Sultaun's country is ſaid to amount to five *crores* ſeventy *lacks* of rupees, about five millions ſeven hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. His treaſure, in money and jewels, is eſtimated at nine *crores* of rupees, or nine millions ſterling.

The *Rajah* of *Myſore* is about twenty-two years of age, not yet married. He is ſhewn to the people in great ſplendor during the nine days of the *Gentoo* feaſt in September, on which occaſion Tippoo comes with all his court to wait on him, and is the firſt to make his *ſalam*, but the *Rajah* is then at all times kept a priſoner.

SOME ACCOUNT OF BANGALORE.

"The fort of Bangalore is about two miles and a half in extent, has two walls faced with ſtone, flanked by ſmall towers, a ditch that is moſtly dry, but deep and pretty wide, a glacis all round covering the ſecond wall, a fauſſe braye with baſtions in it. On the weſt, ſouth, and eaſt, faces two gates, one to the ſouth, not far from which are ſome tanks that would afford an enemy cover, and one to the north, which projects with a work containing travaſes, like thoſe of country forts in general, that defends that face by a flanking fire. The fort is ſupplied with water from a well within it, which is brackiſh, but moſtly by conduits from one of the tanks on the ſouth face, which is under ground.

The *Pettah*, ſituated north of the fort within an hundred yards of it, is very extenſive, and contains a great number of inhabitants. It is encompaſſed by a mud wall, outſide of which is a broad thick hedge with a ditch in front, in which are four gateways.

The *Pettah* would be eaſily carried, if not evacuated on the approach of an Engliſh army, and the poſſeſſion of it would facilitate approaches to the fort; the weſt half face of it parallel, and next the north face of the fort, conſequently very near, and not being enfiladed by the gateway, would afford cover for ſome battalions, and enable them to make a lodgement upon the glacis the night of breaking ground.

There is a bank of a *tank* on the eaſt, and in a line with the north face of the fort, near it, and ſo high, that it would likewiſe afford cover from every gun on the eaſt face, if not from the guns upon the towers of the north face, but the guns on the gateway would enfilade it until ſilenced. The advantages are in ſupport of approaching the fort from the northward, but the beſt encamping ground is to the weſtward and ſouthward, being high and healthier. The tanks upon the ſouth face, likewiſe a *tank*, and *padoga* upon the weſt face, would alſo favour approaches from thence, but perhaps the ground is rocky. The large *tank*, the bank of which is before deſcribed, is in front of the eaſt face.

AGRICULTURAL REMARKS AND OBSERVATIONS.

ON SALT AS A MANURE.

THE following obſervations on ſalt as a manure, were communicated to the Agricultural Board, by Mr Hollingſhead, Cheſhire.

"THERE is no ſubject in common life, deſerves greater attention than agriculture; and nothing appears better calculated to promote its progreſs, than the diſcovery of proper manures; that can

can be obtained in plenty, and at a moderate price.

Manures, when diveſted of their ſalts, are reduced to mere lifeleſs matter: therefore, to procure ſalts proper for vegetation, without any extraneous maſs, would be an important diſcovery. It has been proved by experience, that thoſe lands which have been covered by the tides, produce graſs and corn ſuperior to any other: and when the farmer was allowed foul ſalt to improve his fields, they never failed to return abundant crops; which is a clear demonſtration that common ſalt is replete with the ſame fertilizing qualities as ſea water. It is alſo known, that common ſalt contains an alkali equal to the nitre, which enriches the lands in India, and the low grounds in Egypt; but common ſalt will be found preferable to nitre, becauſe pure nitre ſuffers the extra heats to exhale moiſture; while the alkali, which is combined with the acid of common ſalt, is ſo fixed, as to attract an additional moiſture. This, then, is a true magnet to water; for heat, equal to boiling water, will not dry a ſalted ſoil. As it is generally agreed, that air and water, with what is diſſolved in them, conſtitute the food of plants; to cultivate land in ſuch a manner, as to make it retain a proper quantity of air and water, would, in all probability, be the beſt means of rendering it fertile. In that view, a ſoil, to be perpetually fertile, muſt be endued with powers to retain air and water ſufficient for its plants, and at the ſame time muſt be of a nature that will not harden by moiſture. Salt promiſes to anſwer all theſe different purpoſes; for it will prevent the ſoil from being hardened by water, and alſo invigorate the ſame by its retentive, alkaline, and acid qualities. Theſe ſuggeſtions almoſt amount to a proof, that common ſalt is that deſireable object, which, when properly uſed, will prove to be the real and true acid ſolvent, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to prepare matter proper for the food of plants: but all its merit is of little worth, ſo long as it is ſubject to the high duty impoſed by the legiſlature. If government would be pleaſed to attend to theſe remarks, and aboliſh the duty, and ſubſtitute an additional land-tax of three-pence in the pound, it would raiſe more money into the Exchequer than the preſent duty. Salt would then be the cheapeſt, beſt, and moſt univerſal manure in nature; and alſo be the means of advancing botany, gardening, and every branch of agriculture, with chymiſtry, and alſo the metallic arts, to a certain degree of perfection. Before the prohibition of foul ſalts, when the farmer propoſed to turn his lands to tillage in autumn, he ſowed a double quantity of ſalt, in order to deſtroy graſs, ruw, weeds, gorſe, fern, broom, worms, ſnails, &c. The whole was, by that means, converted into a rich manure, which ſupported three ſucceeding crops, and left the ſoil, after all, in good condition. This mode of preparation appears ſuperior to any other. Some farmers have ſown about 1000lb. of ſalt on one acre of land, as ſoon as ploughed, in order to meliorate the ſoil, before the ſeed was ſown. They have alſo laid, on meadow grounds, as ſoon as cut, and paſture lands in the winter, about the ſame quantity.

As ſoon as ſalt can be procured duty free, it may be preſumed, that all parks, lawns, commons, rabbit-warrens, hills, and mountains, will exhibit as rich a verdure as a ſalt-march; and effectually prevent the rot in ſheep, deer, and rabbits. Salt would alſo be uſed in compoſts, hot-houſes, hop-grounds, &c. It may then be uſed to great advantage in the Weſt India iſlands, for the culture of ſugar canes, indigo, cotton, rice, and all other crops of thoſe countries; as it will ſave great expence, by deſtroying weeds and reptiles; beſide ſupporting the growth of plants, by the retention of moiſture in thoſe hot climes. Fruit trees and plants ſhould

have ſalt ſifted round them, ſeveral times in the year. Every load of hay ſhould have a quantity of ſalt ſcattered on it when houſed: which will cauſe the hay to retain its juices, and to feed nearly equal to graſs. Cows, horſes, &c. ſhould have ſalt given them in almoſt every feed of ground corn, grains, &c. Spruce fir tea, and milk, with ſalt, ſhould be given to cows and horſes at any time when not well.

The utility of common ſalt to mankind, for culinary purpoſes, is ſo well underſtood, that it is needleſs to expatiate on that ſubject: yet as its medicinal virtues are not generally known, I beg leave to recommend the following bath as a ſubſtance, to accommodate thoſe whom buſineſs, diſtance, or inability prevents from having the benefit of ſea-bathing. All families ought to bathe every Saturday night, in a warm bath, made with three pounds of ſalt to each gallon of ſoft water, or with ſea water. One tea-ſpoonful of common Glauber's ſalts ſhould be put into a baſin of milk, and ſpruce fir tea, in lieu of India tea, for the family's breakfaſt.

Chymiſtry, and the metallic arts, would require great quantities, if ſalt were reduced to a moderate price. Some French chymiſts at Liverpool, have obtained a patent, for the uſe of a pure alkali, extracted from common ſalt, ſuperior to pot-aſh, for the bleaching of calicoes, muſlins, &c. It gives them immediate colour, and ſilkineſs ſimilar to India goods. They alſo extract from ſalt ſeveral other degrees of alkalies, for the manufactories of ſoap, glaſs, &c. but the high duty prevents their general uſe. If the legiſlature were to ſubſtitute the aforeſaid tax, the revenue would be advanced more than double, and at the ſame time, ſave to the nation ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds, expended annually on imported alkalies. A miniſter merits reproach who lays a duty, equal to a prohibition, on any article that would ſo eſſentially promote the intereſts of agriculture. High duties may be proper where there is a probability of the article being exhauſted, which makes it neceſſary to limit the conſumption: but that is not the caſe with ſalt; for on a thorough inveſtigation of the ſalt rocks, and ſprings in Cheſhire, they appear ſufficient to ſupply the demands of all Europe for ever. The rock lies about thirty-ſix yards below the ſurface, in thickneſs from ten to forty yards; covers a tract of twenty miles in length, with ſome miles in breadth; and over the whole diſtrict ariſe ſprings, which are generally made into ſalt. Coal too are there plentiful.

At Droitwitch in Worceſterſhire, in Lancaſhire, and ſeveral other counties, are likewiſe good ſalt ſprings; beſides, quantities of ſalt are procured from ſea water.

Great Britain contains about 12 millions of people, and its produce barely ſuſtains them; and when any ſeaſon of the year happens to be unfavourable, the inhabitants are alarmed at the proſpect of famine; but when ſalt is brought into general uſe, the lands of Great Britain will maintain ten times twelve millions of people; for it is a certain ſupport to vegetation, when extra heats and colds are predominant. The land owner will then reap ſuch plentiful crops, as to enable him to pay chearfully all the wants of government; for the conſolidation of the taxes, the legiſlature ſhould always have in view. The manufacturers will then live cheap, and alſo be freed from thoſe ſhackles which now retard their progreſs. This, and this only, would enable us to rival every other ſtate, and would alſo be the means of raiſing this nation to an incredible height of opulence and power. A petition from the Royal and Agricultural Societies ſhould be preſented to Government, praying the indulgence of ſalt, duty free. Experiments would then be made throughout the kingdom, and its excellence and utility, as a manure, &c. it is humbly apprehended, would be fully demonſtrated and confirmed.

firmed.—Salt without duty, would be from ten ſhillings to thirteen ſhillings per ton.

A NEW SPECIES OF RYE-GRASS.

As it is very material and deſirable, to bring paſturage to perfection on arable lands, I ſhall beg leave, before I quit the ſubject of graſſes, to mention a new ſpecies of rye graſs; and though to do this, I muſt paſs a little beyond the bounds of this county, I truſt the digreſſion will be excuſed, on account of the importance of the occaſion; as I am fully convinced, from repeated obſervations at various ſeaſons, that the graſs in queſtion has a manifeſt ſuperiority over the common ſorts. It ſhould alſo be noted, that the ſpot where I viewed this graſs, at Northleach in Glouceſterſhire, is of that ſhallow ſtone bruſh kind, with which a conſiderable tract of Oxfordſhire, about Burford, abounds.

The excellencies peculiar to this ſpecies of rye graſs are the following: 1. That in the autumn, when the other ſorts are become of a ruſſet hue, withered and decayed, and produce little ſeed, this is luxuriant and growing; the tufts thereof ſpreading over more than twice the ſpace of ground than the common ſort does. 2. That it will remain in the ground for ſeven or eight years, or more, depending on the quality of the land; whereas the other ſort will not continue above one or two years, which is too ſhort a time to give ſufficient reſt to the poorer ſorts of land. 3. A particular advantage ariſes by its being hamed up about Michaelmas, or before, whereby it will grow at all open times during the winter, and produce a valuable paſturage for the ewes and lambs in the ſpring of the year, when the turnips are gone.

The merit of diſcovering and cultivating this graſs, is to be attributed to that ingenious and intelligent farmer at Northleach, whoſe attention to the breed of ſheep has made his name ſo well known to the public. It firſt attracted his notice by continuing among ſainfoin, which had ſtood ſeven years; the ſeed was therefore firſt ſelected for this ſort, and from time to time multiplied, till the cultivator has been able to accommodate many of his friends and the public (who have now found its value) with conſiderable quantities of the ſeed, but not ſo much as has been lately required; fifty quarters having been ſent for in one order in 1792, when the whole that was raiſed that year did not exceed ſixteen quarters. It therefore ſeems to be of public utility, that this valuable ſeed ſhould be diſpoſed of in ſmaller quantities, in order that it may be more univerſally diſperſed, and it has been the advice of ſeveral gentlemen, well wiſhers to improvements in agriculture, to raiſe the price to 10s. 6d. per buſhel, including new ſacks to ſend it in; which would have the good effect of cauſing thoſe farmers to ſave ſeed, who now feed it off, under an expectation of procuring more ſeed from the ſame place, at the original price of 5s. per buſhel: and the cultivator is undoubtedly entitled to ſuch an advance, for his attention to the public intereſt, in ſelecting, cultivating, and preſerving the ſeed. One buſhel is ſufficient to ſow an acre; and as the plant comes up weak the firſt year, it is adviſable to ſow it among corn, in order that the weeds may not get the better of it; or it may be ſown with turnips, by firſt hoeing and then harrowing it in. But if the land is intended to be a permanent greenſward, a mixture of the *dactylis glomerata*, or rough cock's foot graſs, would prove beneficial, the ſeed of which is now ſelecting alſo by the ſame perſon. (*To be continued.*)

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 518.

ROXBURGH-SHIRE *continued.*

MOREBATTLE is a ſmall pariſh lying at the foot of the Cheviot hills, about 7 miles from Kelſo; it contains about 800 inhabitants. It is very plea-

ſantly ſituated, having the rivers Bowmont and Kale, beſide ſmaller ſtreams running through it. The veſtiges of ſeveral camps, and the ruins of Whitton caſtle and Corbet-houſe, ſhow that it muſt have been the ſcene of war and ſtrife in former times.

CASTLETOWN. This very extenſive pariſh lies at the head of the ſhire of Roxburgh, and connects it with Dumfriesſhire. It is 18 miles long, and 14 in breadth, containing about 1420 inhabitants; but it muſt have been formerly more populous, for there are the ruins of no leſs than 5 churches in this pariſh. It is very hilly and mountainous, but the banks of the rivers are beautifully ſkirted with wood, affording a great variety of pictureſque ſcenes. The river Liddal runs through great part of the pariſh, and has given the name of Lidderdale to this diſtrict. The river Tyne, which runs by Newcaſtle, takes its riſe from the ſame ſource. The river Hermitage, with ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams, alſo water this tract. Dr Armſtrong, who was a native of this pariſh, celebrates the beauties of Liddal in his poem on Health——

——————— Such the ſtream,
On whoſe Arcadian banks I firſt drew air.
Liddal, till now, except in Doric lays.
Tun'd to her murmurs by her love-ſick ſwains,
Unknown in ſong; though not a purer ſtream
Through meads more flow'ry,—more romantic groves,
Rolls towards the weſtern main. Hail ſacred flood!
May ſtill thy hoſpitable ſwains be bleſt
In rural innocence! thy mountains ſtill
Teem with the fleecy race; thy tuneful woods
For ever flouriſh, and thy vales look gay,
With painted meadows, and the golden grain!
Book III.

The higheſt of the mountains are Millenwoodfell and Windhead, each more than 2000 feet above the level of the ſea. There are many ruins of caſtles and fortified places here, and at different times a variety of coins have been found. There is a natural bridge of ſtone over the river Blackburn, well worth viſiting. The water has forced a paſſage through the rock, by an opening of about 31 feet wide, leaving the rock in the form of an arch, 2 feet 4 inches thick, to connect the hills on each ſide with one another. The total length is 55 feet, and the breadth 10. There is both coal and limeſtone here, and many of the ſtreams iſſuing from the lime rock have the quality of petrifying the moſs on their banks.

SELKIRK-SHIRE.

THIS county is of an irregular form, meaſuring about 20 miles from north to ſouth, but where broadeſt, only about 10 miles from eaſt to weſt. It is bounded on the eaſt by Roxburghſhire, on the ſouth by Dumfriesſhire, on the weſt by Peeblesſhire, and on the north by the ſhire of Edinburgh. Over the whole it is hilly and mountainous. Beſides the Tweed, which runs through this county, it has alſo to boaſt of thoſe paſtoral rivers *Etterick* and *Yarrow*. The Tweed enters this county near Elibank, and after a courſe of a few miles ſouth-weſtward, during which it paſſes the romantic ſeats of Yair and Fairnilee, it receives the united ſtreams of the two rivers above mentioned, near Sunderland-hall, the ſeat of Mr Plummer. The Yarrow ariſes from two contiguous lakes, St Mary's and the Loch of the Lows, about 20 miles above the town of Selkirk. The Yarrow joins the Etterick near the family ſeat of Philiphaugh. This diſtrict is called Etterick Foreſt, from the abundance of wood formerly on the banks of that river: now they are moſtly bare of timber. Theſe two rivers are famous in ſong. Gala water is alſo celebrated by the poet in ruſtic lays: it falls into the Tweed a few miles above Melroſe*. This diſtrict is without both coal and lime, and, excepting marl, no mineral ſubſtance of any conſequence has been diſcovered, if we except ſand-ſtone.

ASHKIRK lies partly in Roxburgh and partly in Selkirk ſhires; it extends to about 7 miles in length and 3 in breadth, containing 540 inhabitants.

* This junction is 286 feet above the level of the ſea.

The

The ſurface is hilly, but theſe are not high; they are covered with graſs. The ſoil, upon the whole, is light and gravelly. The land-rent is about 2000l. Sterling. The river Ale runs through it, and receives the waters iſſuing from about 12 ſmall lochs, all which are ſtored either with trout, perch, or pike.

Selkirk pariſh alſo lies partly in Roxburgh ſhire; it is nearly a ſquare of 10 miles, containing 1700 inhabitants; 1000 of whom reſide in the town, which is a Royal Burough. The land-rent is about 4230l. Sterling yearly. The whole pariſh is hilly, but the ſoil about the town, and on the banks of the rivers is light, and well fitted for green crops, which now begin to be well underſtood here. There is no manufacture of any conſequence. The rivers Etterick and Yarrow unite near the town, and empty their waters into the Tweed about a mile and a half below. The ſcenery on their banks is romantic and beautiful. Newark Caſtle, ſuppoſed the birth place of Mary Scott the Flower of Yarrow, ſtands on a peninſula, formed by the Yarrow, 2 miles from Selkirk. Haining, with its loch of ſilver waters, within half a mile of the town, is worthy of a viſit from the traveller: This is the ſeat of the Pringles, one of whom was Andrew, Lord Alemore, a diſtinguiſhed judge and eminent ſcholar. Selkirk is beautifully ſituated, on the ſide of a hill, but the houſes are indifferent. The citizens of this burgh rendered themſelves famous at the battle of Flowden, in adhering to their ſovereign James IV. One hundred of them, headed by the town clerk, fought with conſpicuous bravery. The corporation of weavers are, to this day, in poſſeſſion of a ſtandard taken from the enemy. There are inexauſtible funds of ſhell marl in this neighbourhood.

Yarrow is a very extenſive pariſh, about 18 miles long and 16 broad, containing 1230 inhabitants *. The face of the whole is rugged and hilly. Theſe are moſtly covered with graſs and heath, with ſcarcely any rocks viſible;—the higheſt, *Blackhouſe*, meaſures 2370 feet above the level of the ſea. The rivers Etterick and Yarrow run through the pariſh.

Etterick, about 16 miles above Selkirk, is alſo a very extenſive pariſh, nearly 10 miles every way, containing only 470 inhabitants. It is likewiſe hilly and mountainous; the moſt remarkable are *Ward Law*, which riſes 1900 feet, and *Etterick Penn* 2200 above the level of the ſea. The hills are, however, moſtly covered with graſs and heath.

* The land-rent of this pariſh is about 7000l. and the valued rent no leſs than L. 31,077: 9: 8 Scots.

Peebles-shire.

From Mid Lothian by Pennycuick we enter the ſhire of Peebles, 16 miles from Edinburgh, in the pariſh of

Linton, which contains about 25 ſquare miles of ſurface, and about 1000 inhabitants. The greateſt part is hilly and bleak. The river Lyne runs through the pariſh, as does the North Eſk. There is great plenty of peat in this quarter. There is alſo abundance of ſand-ſtone, both of a white and red colour. Limeſtone is in plenty, and ſhell marl. There is alſo on the Carlops hill a ſtratum of ſtone-marl above the lime ſtone; and a ſmall ſeam of fullers-earth near Bridgehouſe bridge, over the Lyne, on the eaſt ſide of the water. This mineral is by ſome thought to be peculiar to England, which is a miſtake. It is much uſed as a detergent in the manufactories of woollen cloth. There is a mineral ſpring here, which a good deal reſembles the Tunbridge water.

Newlands. This pariſh alſo joins Pennycuick in Mid Lothian; it is pretty well diverſified with hill and dale. There is little or no heath, the hills being moſtly green. The arable land is in general a clayey loam upon till. The number of inhabitants is about 890, and the groſs rental 2,500l. per annum. There is plenty of coal and lime-

limeſtone; and in the hills about Noble-houſe, iron-ſtone and iron-ore abound; of conſequence there are many chaly-beate ſprings. The Wheam, belonging to Lord Chief Baron; Lamancha, to the Hon. Capt. Cochrane; and Mag-bie hill, to Mr Mongomery; are ſeats which beautify this pariſh. There is a manufacture for converting ochre into paint at Lamancha.

KIRKURD. This pariſh from E. to W. is 5¼ miles, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, containing 6,620 Engliſh acres. The number of inhabitants is only 310; the ſurface is pretty much diverſified, there being a good deal of flat ground in this pariſh, conſidering its ſituation, 600 feet above the level of the ſea. Upon the banks of the *Tarth*, which is a ſmall ſtream, the ſoil is rich and loamy; in general it is light and gravelly. From the hill called *Hell's Clough*, there is a moſt extenſive proſpect; its height is 2,100 feet above the level of the ſea. There is a ſulphureous ſpring near Kirkurd houſe, which approaches in taſte to Harrogate water. Two excellent modern houſes, with extenſive plantations, decorate this quarter; the one, Kirkurd, belonging to Mr Carmichael; the other, New Cairnmuir, belonging to Mr Lawſon.

DRUMMELZIER. This pariſh extends near 12 miles in length, chiefly along the banks of the Tweed; its breadth is at an average only 3. The ſoil in general is light and gravelly, but fertile; in the low grounds it lets at 20s. per acre. This pariſh is but thinly inhabited, containing only about 270 perſons.

KILEUCHO. This pariſh lies in the S. W. corner of the county, and is 4½ miles from E. to W. and about 3 from S. to N. containing nearly 500 inhabitants. The land rent is little above 1000l. Sterling per annum. Of between 4000 and 5000 acres, which the pariſh contains, the greater part is paſture; being at a diſtance from coal, peat is almoſt the only fuel.

TWEEDSMUIR. This pariſh is extenſive, being nearly 9 miles ſquare, but contains only about 230 inhabitants. It is very hilly and mountainous, but theſe in general carry graſs even to the tops. The two higheſt are Hartfield and Broadlaw, which are about 2,800 feet above the level of the ſea. The river Tweed has its riſe in the South Weſt corner of the pariſh. From the ſame hill the rivers Clyde and Annan alſo flow. The Tweed is joined in this pariſh by the Core, Fruid, and Fala. The Crook and Beild, two ſtages on the Dumfries road, lie in the pariſh. Some ruins of ancient caſtles are ſeen at Oliver, Fruid, and Hackſhaw.

LYNE and MEGGET are united pariſhes, though they do not lie together. The former is between 3 and 4 miles long, and 3 broad. Megget, ſituated in the ſouthern extremity of the county, is between 6 and 7 miles both in breadth and length. Together, they do not contain above 160 inhabitants. The water of Lyne runs from one extremity of the pariſh to the other. On the low grounds, the ſoil is a ſharp gravel—the paſture on the hills about Lyne are good; thoſe in Megget are bleaker, and the graſs much coarſer. Near the church of Lyne there is a famous Roman camp, of about 6 acres extent. In ploughing, many Roman coins were formerly turned up.

TRAQUAIR. This pariſh lies on the South banks of the Tweed, about 6 miles below Peebles. Its length is between 8 and 9 miles, and its breadth from 4 to 5 up to the ſource of the river Quair. It is ſaid to contain about 17,290 acres Engliſh; the number of inhabitants is nearly 450. The general appearance is hilly and mountainous. The hills afford good ſheep-paſture, and the haughs are light and fertile. *Gumſ-cleugh*, the higheſt hill in this pariſh, is about 2,200 feet, and *Minchmoor*, lying on the road to Selkirk, is 2,000 feet above the level of the ſea. There are ſome ſlate quarries wrought here. Some ſpecimens of lead ore have been found, but no attempts have been made

to

to work any mine. The old manſion of Traquair ſtands on the banks of the Tweed. A little above, on the S. E. face of the hill, the *Buſh aboon Traquair* overlooks the lawn.

Croſſing the Tweed we enter the pariſh of

INNERLEITHEN, which is pretty extenſive, about 5 miles long, and 4 broad. The greater part is hill and ſheep paſture. There is a ſmall village on the water of Leithen, where a mineral well has lately been brought into ſome repute. It is a ſaltiſh ſpring, and found efficacious in ſcorbutic and cutaneous eruptions. The opening at the junction of Leithen water with the Tweed is a very pretty ſpot, ornamented with the plantations of Traquair on the one ſide, and of Pirn on the other.

PEEBLES is a very extenſive pariſh, about 10 miles in length, and 5½ in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, containing about 1,920 inhabitants. The face of the country here is hilly and mountainous, though theſe are in general gravelly, affording good ſheep paſture. The haughs on the Tweed and Peebles water are a pretty rich loam, and fertile. The lands near the town let from 40s. to 50s. per acre. Peebles is a Royal burgh, 22 miles from Edinburgh. There are no manufactures carried on in it: But its romantic and healthy ſituation induces many families to reſide there. The Caſtle of Neidpath, embo-ſomed in wood, the property of the Duke of Queenſberry, ſtands adjoining to the town; and the caſtle of Horſeburgh a few miles below. There are the veſtiges of many Roman and Britiſh camps in this neighbourhood. Peebles once was a royal reſidence; it was there that James I. wrote his poem of "Peebles to the Play," in which he deſcribes a great feſtival of diverſions, feaſting, and muſic.

EDDLESTOWN. This pariſh lies about 17 miles South from Edinburgh, on the Peebles road; it is about 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, containing above 700 inhabitants. Peebles water takes its riſe in this pariſh, where it is called Eddleſtown water; at *Cowey's Linn* it has a fall of 35 feet. The South Eſk riſes out of a beautiful lake about 2 miles in circumference, within two miles of the village. From the top of Dundoich, or Druid's hill, which is 2,100 feet above the level of the ſea, there is a very extenſive proſpect. The greateſt part is hill ground. In the vallies, however, the ſoil is light, and produces good crops.

STOBO pariſh is about 6 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, containing about 320 inhabitants. The hills afford excellent ſheep-paſture; the low grounds are a ſharp gravelly ſoil, and not unproductive. The land-rent of this pariſh is about 1,250l. Sterling per annum. There are two ſlate quarries in this pariſh, of excellent quality. They have been much uſed in covering the houſes in the New Town of Edinburgh. The river Tweed runs through it.

MANOR pariſh is 9 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth, containing nearly 18,110 acres of ground. The number of inhabitants is about 230, and the land rent 1,685l. Sterling per annum. The pariſh is hilly, like moſt others in this county; but the ground on the banks of the river Manor is productive. From the hill called *Dollarburn*, which is 2,840 feet above the level of the ſea, there is an extenſive proſpect into the Lothians on the North and Eaſt, and to the Cheviot on the South. There are the ruins of a watch-tower on a very commanding ſituation, near which are the veſtiges of a Roman camp.

GLENHOLM. This pariſh lies about 28 miles from Edinburgh, on the road to Dumfries, extending upwards of 4 miles along the road, and containing 300 inhabitants. The greateſt part is hill and paſture ground; on the banks of Holm's water and the Tweed it is cultivated. It yields about 1,000l. Sterling of rent yearly. It lies high, and is much expoſed to rain and damp On the banks of the Tweed, there are

ſeveral

ſeveral artificial mounts, which had been in former times uſed as burying grounds.

BROUGHTON pariſh is about 4 miles long and 3 broad, and contains about 265 inhabitants. The pariſh conſiſts of two ridges of hills, and the valley between them. It is very bleak, having no natural wood upon it; the ſoil in general is a wet clay. There are the remains of ſeveral caſtles or towers here, in one of which Macbeth is ſaid to have lived, which bears his name. There are no gentlemen's ſeats in the pariſh. Lord Juſtice Clerk, (M'Queen,) is the only proprietor.

DOLPHINGTON extends about 3 miles from E. to W. and 2½ from N. to S. and contains only about 200 inhabitants. The great road from Edinburgh to Leadhills paſſes through it. The face of the country is bleak and barren; the ſoil is a blackiſh mould upon till, very unproductive, and in which neither timber nor even thorn hedges will thrive.

SKIRLING pariſh lies in the weſtern extremity of the county; it is nearly 2¾ miles both in length and breadth, and contains 234 inhabitants. The ſoil is in general light, but lying high, and being much expoſed to cold blaſts, it is not productive.

STOW. This large pariſh extends from the head of Gala water to the banks of the Tweed below Innerleithen. It however lies chiefly in the county of Mid Lothian; its length is 15 miles, and medium breadth about 5, making 75 ſquare miles, and containing about 37,500 acres, producing in rent about 4,100l. Sterling yearly. It contains about 1400 inhabitants. The face of the whole is hilly, but theſe moſtly covered with good paſture for ſheep.

(*To be continued.*)

ABSTRACTS OF NEW ACTS,

PASSED DURING THE LAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

DOG-TAX.

EVERY perſon who ſhall keep any greyhound, hound, pointer, ſetting-dog, ſpaniel, lurcher, or terrier; or who ſhall keep two or more dogs, of whatever deſcription or denomination the ſame may be, ſhall be aſſeſſed annually with the ſum of 5s. for each.

And every perſon who ſhall inhabit any dwelling-houſe, aſſeſſed to any of the duties on inhabited houſes, or on windows or lights, and ſhall keep one dog, and no more, not being a greyhound, hound, pointer, ſetting dog, ſpaniel, lurcher, or terrier, ſhall be charged with the ſum of 3s. for ſuch dog.

This duty not to extend to dogs not ſix months old: proof to lie on the owner.

The firſt aſſeſſment to be made for three quarters of a year, from July 5. 1796; and afterwards for one year from April 5, every year.

Perſons liable to the duties, are to make out, and deliver to the aſſeſſors, liſts and declarations of the number of dogs kept by them, in like manner as they are, under former acts, to deliver liſts of horſes.

If any perſon ſhould be deſirous of compounding for the number of hounds kept, and ſhall give notice thereof to the collector, and pay 2l. within thirty days after July 5. 1796; or 20l. within thirty days after April 5, in any ſubſequent year; ſuch perſon ſhall not be liable to be aſſeſſed in reſpect of any hounds by him kept in the preceding year; and, if they are kept in two or more pariſhes, he ſhall give notice in which pariſh ſuch compoſition is intended to be made.

STAMPS ON HAT-LININGS.

IT is enacted, by 36 Geo. III. c. 125. that, after Aug. 5. 1796, the duty of 3d. on every hat of 4s. value or under; 6d. on every hat above 4s. and not exceeding 7s. value; 1s. on every hat above 7s. value, and not exceeding 12s.; and 2s. on every hat valued at 12s. and upwards, ſhall be calculated according to the full price of the hat, and of all the mountings and other ornaments, except gold and ſilver lace, ſold therewith.

And every hat made wholly of felt, wool, ſtuff, beaver, or leather, or dry mixture therewith, ſhall be liable to the duties.

And every ſuch hat ſhall, previous to the ſale and delivery, be lined or covered in the inſide of the crown with ſilk, linen,

linen, or other proper materials, with a durable ſtamp affixed thereon to denote the above duties.

And if any perſon—other than licenced dealers buying hats from other licenced dealers—ſhall receive on ſale, or if any perſon ſhall, after April 5. 1797, *wear or uſe* any hat wherein no lining or inſide covering ſhall be affixed; or if the lining or covering ſhall not be ſtamped according to this act, or not have the ſtamp placed therein in a viſible manner, every ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit 10l.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

From and after the 26th April 1796, every perſon who ſhall wilfully take, kill, deſtroy, carry, ſell, buy, or have in his or her poſſeſſion, or uſe, within that part of Great Britain called *Scotland*, any partridge, between the 1ſt day of February and the 14th of September in any year, ſhall be liable to, and incur the ſame penalties and forfeitures as preſcribed by the act of the 13th year of his preſent Majeſty.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Proſpects from Hills in Fife. By George Wallace, Eſq; 2s. *Bell & Bradfute.*

IN an advertiſement, the Editor informs, that PROSPECTS FROM HILLS IN FIFE were moſtly compoſed, many years ago, to afford their Author an occaſional relief from the auſterity and the vexations of a profeſſion very remote from Poetry: Forty copies of a large portion of that poem, having been privately printed, without any view to publication, under the title of *Fragments of a Proſpect from a Hill in Fife*, were preſented to a ſelect few, diſtinguiſhed by taſte and by talents; but as there was reaſon to apprehend that an incorrect edition would ſoon make its appearance: That therefore the preſent impreſſion was ſent abroad under the eye of a particular friend.—So much for the reaſons of publication.

The Editor goes on and remarks, that "the merit or demerit of poetical compoſitions depends not on the great or ſmall number of lines of which they conſiſt. Beautiful imagery, tender ſentiment, ſtrong deſcription, harmonious verification; excellencies which, as well as deep thought, or juſt obſervation, may be found both in ſhort and in long poems; conſtitute their chief recommendations."

We ſhall endeavour to preſent our readers with a ſpecimen of the author's manner in each of theſe particulars.

Top of the Hill from which the Proſpect is taken, &c.

"Here, on the breezy ſummit, let me reſt
Amid the ruſtic furze, the ſcented brooms,
And mingling flocks, that, ſcatter'd o'er the hill,
Or browſe in innocence the tender herb,
Or harmleſs gaze. Their muſic, wildly ſweet,
From rock to rock, harmonious, which reſounds,
According with the tuneful linnet's voice,
The lark's mellifluous ſtrains, the blackbird's pipe
Sonorous, and the throſtle's various ſong,
The ſtockdove's plaint, and rook's affecting caw,
Compoſes man into a penſive mood,
And lulls each angry paſſion to repoſe.
The country's charms, reſiſtleſs, touch the heart,
And with their own ſerenity inſpire
The pure ingenuous mind, by Nature form'd
To reliſh calm ſincere refined delights.
Ambition's ſelf, that lords it o'er mankind,
If haply cloyed with form and ſhow of ſtate,
He ſteal ſucceſsful with a choſen few,
Or unſucceſsful fly in lone chagrin,
From buſ'neſs, noiſe, the town, and public haunts,
Aſtoniſh'd, feels and wonders at their power;
Envies obſcurity and rural peace;
And, durſt he, would abandon all his pride,
To roam the woods, or tread the lonely dale,
Or climb the mountain, and ſurvey with me
Some rich extenſive variegated ſcene,
Like that before me, ſpreading far around."

Deſcription of the Cock—Cockfighting, &c.

"In midſt his fond and ſimple dames, unknown

To racking jealouſy's tormenting doubt,
With gloſſy plumage and with gorgeous tail
The ſultan cock, of keenly piercing eye
And ear erected, circumſpicient, ſtruts,
Majeſtical, with lifted ſtep and ſlow,
From barn to barn: And oft his willing mates
Behind him, ſtraggling, rove; or, chucking, leer
Aſkance; and with their nimble talons ſcrape
In ſearch, attentive, looking for their meat.
Love, ſelfiſh love, ſhares not with deareſt friend
Its boons, impartible.—With carking thoughts,
Corroſive of the huſband's, lover's peace,
And breaſt, affectionate, by abſence torn,
His ſtrays, ſolicitous, he fondly ſeeks,
Their devious guides, and cheers their ling'ring pace.
But ſee; a rival there attempts his bounds:
Inſtant he darts, all fierceneſs, on his foe,
His collar briſtling, and his flaſhing eyes;
And many a ſtroke, and many a ſpring they make;
Their dropping feathers, and their crimſon combs,
And ſlender legs, run red with pouring blood;
And ſharp and corneous bills, and armed feet,
And pointed ſpurs, and beating pinions, all
To action brought, that in ignoble flight
Or ends inglorious, or in glorious death:
A fight between irrationals maintain'd,
Mere animated lumps of brutiſh clay,
Which ſenſe and appetite alone impel,
In piercing Wiſdom's diſabuſed eye,
To juſtify more eaſy and defend
Than many a ſlaughterous battle fought, and war
Deſtructive wag'd, by reaſon-boaſting man,
Who oft, from ſenſeleſs pride or idiot views,
By daring governors is, barb'rous, forced
His whetted ſteel to ſteep and parent ſoil
In weltering lakes of unoffending gore.
Man, cruel man, even harmleſs brutes, inſpired
With deadly hate, excites their cores to tear,
And, for diverſion mere, to maim and kill
Without or cauſe or quarrel; ſavage ſport!
That gallant pair for faireſt prize engaged
And ſweeteſt object to the feeling heart.
The victor, maſter of the field and fair,
His wings, triumphant, claps, and ſtately treads
The ground: And oft, with unexpected air,
Amuſing Silence in her ſtill abode,
He wakes his ſounding fife from farm to farm."

The remarks on the inconſtancy of fortune, are no contemptible imitation of the celebrated Thomſon:

" O think—amid thy diſſipation think
Of changeful Fortune's inſolent caprice,
Careſſes faithleſs, unexpected turns,
Reverſes ſad. Inconſtant freakiſh Dame,
To-day ſhe ſmiles all pleaſantneſs and love,
Hugging thee, bliſsful, in her circling arms,
Thy head laid gently on her heaving breaſt,
And hangs with jaſmine kiſſes on thy lips;
The next, malignant, ſcowls, ſcarce deigns a look,
With harpy claws, a Fury tears thy fleſh,
And laughs to ſee thee plung'd in deep diſtreſs.
Thy grandeur, elevation, wealth nathleſs,
The pity, by thy ruthleſs heart denied
To thoſe in low dependent ſtation born,
Thou, or thy children, helpleſs, may implore."

Deſcription of Loch Leven:

" To north, a little way, the Leevin ſhines,
A ſpacious lake, tranſlucent, ſmooth, and ſtill,
Of liquid glaſs. Along its craggy brink,
Ill-fated MARY*, captive and unthron'd,
In yonder bleak and ſtar-grown hoſtile iſle,
Her rocky rounds was wont erewhile to make,
Whiſpering, with heaving heart, in broken ſighs,
Her bitter moanings to the mutt'ring ſtrand:
Yet not unpleas'd beneath another ſky
Clear arch'd and blue, her conſcious beauty, ſtill
Reſtleſs dream'd, at ſtolen glances thrown
Within its limpid orb, ſhe fondly eyed,
Its ſurface dimpling with her dropping tears.
Her auburn treſſes, and her ſnowy neck,
Her eyes effulgent, and her coral lips,

* Mary, Queen of Scots, was impriſoned in a caſtle erected in a ſmall iſland of Loughleevin.

Her

Her ſwelling boſom, and her ivory arms,
Her vaunted lineage, and her regal birth,
Her golden ſceptre, her imperial crown,
Her rare accompliſhments—avail'd her naught.
From thence, alas, Misfortune's blackeſt train,
Their griefly enſign with a lifted axe
And bleeding block and mangled corpſe pourtrayed,
With ghaſtly grins purſued her every ſtep—
Her forces routed, and diſpers'd her friends;
Herſelf diſmayed, her loſt domains expell'd,
In priſon ſtern conſign'd to ſullen guards;
For deadly treaſons, in a foreign realm,
To judgment brought her, not before her peers;
Her fever'd head, convuls'd and ſtreaming, ſhewed
Around a ſcaffold clotted with her blood;
And blaſted lillies tore; and beauty laid,
Abus'd and tarniſh'd, in a felon grave:
A dread example to her fated ſons."—

Having deſcribed the devaſtation and cruelty formerly committed during the border wars, our author exclaims,

"Ye genuine kings of Britain, hail!
By Laws,
By Contracts, and by Revolutions made
Or rais'd to rule, and limited, and bound.
Ye vaunt not tyrants of deſpotic power.
Deliver'd haply from that tempting ſnare,
Ye boaſt yourſelves the guardians of the rights,
The franchiſes and liberties of men;
Obliged, like other ſubjects of the ſtate,
To execute and to obey decrees
Enacted freely by the general will.
The people, conſcious of their majeſty
And claims inherent, liſten to your ſpeech,
And hear with grateful joy your voice proclaim,
"Go, yoke your bullocks, go, and ſow your farms,
Your harveſts gather, and your fences raiſe,
Your cattle paſture, and your fleeces ſheer,
Your gardens cultivate, ingraff your plums *;
Go, fearleſs, milk your kine, and fold your ews.
Their enmities and depredations ceas'd,
The hoſtile nations now concordant live,
And peaſants on the adverſe borders dwell
In perfect friendſhip and in peace entire.
Inſtead of Halidons by guiltleſs blood
Infamed, and Flowden's drench'd in noble gore,
The ſtrengths, along the ſtraggling marches built,
Now uſeleſs grown, are moulder'd to decay.
Their crops and barns from theft and fire ſecure,
Inſtead of deſolate and naked waſtes
Inhabited by ſpoilers and by thieves,
Whoſe lives, ferocious, rapine were, obſerve
The people civilized, with patient ſtep,
Induſtrious exerciſe the ſkilful plough;
And fineſt huſbandry, and richeſt grounds
With plumpeſt wheat and choiceſt barley clothed.
Even rooted prejudices ſee proſcribed,
And borrowing each from each, improvements learn.
The fields with various clovers are attired;
In ample breaks the ruſſet fallow lies;
And even in hoary winter's piercing cold
The wrinkled earth looks gay with verdant crops.
Come Cheviot, Hadden, Hartfell, Cruſſel, come;
Ye men of Annan, Teviot, Eſk, and Tweed,
With minds at eaſe, your labours o'er, awake
The pipe, awake the dance, and undiſturb'd,
To reſt retired, enjoy a bleſs'd repoſe.
Your flocks their mountains, unmoleſted, range,
And herds their meads, ſecure of quiet, ſtray.——"

Though we have already exceeded the bounds uſually allotted to ſimilar publications, we cannot reſiſt tranſcribing the concluding lines:

Deſcription of the power of Love:

"Soft flame! but how intenſe! all-conquering Power!
Diffuſive of the ſweeteſt viſions o'er
The heated fancy and the melted heart:
Each animated nature bows, O Love,
To thee, ſubmiſſive, and reſiſtleſs owns
Thy ſway. For thy, thy elegant delights,
Regardleſs of renown, the ſoldier doffs
His arms, and, unpermitted, ſteals from camp,
In Paphian grot, a momentary joy,
Conceal'd—At thy command the ſtateſman proud,

* Virg. Ecl. 1. 74.

Imperious juſtly to his venal tools,
A ſlave proſtrate becomes, and bliſsful mocks
In ſcorn his power, celebrity, and courts:
In Cyprian bower, with mantling myrtle bound,
The king, right-glad, foregoes his ermin'd robe,
And, ſuppliant, falls on bended knee, exchanged,
At Chloe's feet, preſſing to glowing lips
The lilly hand:—Even griping miſer parts
With gold, poſſeſſions, proſpects—all for love;—
And bard, with trembling hand and faltering voice,
Adores his Delia, and renounces bread.
My lovely Delia! Empreſs of my heart!
Fairer than bloſſom ſhed, in elegance
And May, by hawthorn on Balcarreſs crag;
Freſher than living fountains, from the rocks
That guſh off Saulin; blooming as Aurore
In all her ſplendor riſing in the eaſt;
Than honey ſweeter which the little bee,
Induſtrious, gathers on Benarty hill;
And more ingenuous than the bluſhing roſe,
Whoſe op'ning bud breathes incenſe to the Morn*.
But who can ſpeak her charms, ineffable
To painter's pencil and to poet's pen?
Exhauſtleſs, grateful, ever-pleaſing theme!
On which, untried, my tongue rejoic'd to dwell.
Alas, thoſe happy moments now are gone—
My Delia gone!—perhaps for ever gone;
And with her all the fondly-cheriſh'd hopes,
The pleaſing dreams, of amaranthine bowers,
Of beds of roſes, and elyſian days,
Alas, that faithleſs, never were to ſhine:—
All, all, for ever gone.—And thou, my Friend,
My ſtay, my comforter, whoſe balmy ſpeech,
Like dew, diſtill'd a ſoftneſs o'er my griefs,
And trickling tears, adown thy cheeks that ſtole,
Reliev'd and ſooth'd by ſharing in my pains;
Thou, too, art gone;—perhaps for ever gone—
The dear companion of my youthful joys!
Who knows but death, or fate inexorable,
That mocks unfeelingly at human woe,
Hath made our late, our laſt and long farewell.
Perhaps, thy mangled corpſe, in wat'ry grave
Ingulph'd, is caſt, inanimate, a prey
To fierceſt monſters of the rav'nous deep.
Perhaps, thy country's wrongs, thy ſov'reign's will,
The charm of liberty, and honour's call,
Thy noble ſpirit urging, unſuſtain'd,
Mid thickeſt ranks of Britain's foes, in wounds
To meet a glorious, but lamented end,
Have ſtretch'd thee, lifeleſs, on the bleeding earth.
Perhaps, in far inhoſpitable clime,
The damps nocturnal, and the raging ſuns,
Have, vertical, conſum'd thy boiling blood;
And weeping friends ſhall never ſee thee more.
The heart-affecting thought diſtracts my ſoul,
And robs the proſpect, now before me ſpread,
Of more than half its charms. Yon ſimple ſwain,
With woolen bonnet on his towzy head,
And checker'd plaid athwart his ſhoulders flung,
Who, thoughtleſs, near me tends his maſter's ſheep,
And knits on nimble wire his worſted hoſe,
Right gladſome to deceive the tedious hours,
His well-thumb'd book of giant ſtories full
And crook laid by him on the nibbled turf,
(He chides the little ſharer of his taſk
That ſhrilly ſounds at me) hardly perceives
The beauties that ſurround him. Thou, my Friend,
Hadſt thou been here, enraptur'd, ſhouldſt have felt
The utmoſt joy thoſe beauties can convey.
In ſilent extacy devouring, keen,
The glorious ſpectacle, ſo wondrous fair,
Thou wouldſt, intranced, have mark'd a thouſand things,
Which, unobſerv'd, eſcape the vulgar eye;

And

*———Thymo mihi dulcior Hyblæ
Candidior cycnis, edera formoſior alba. Virg. Ec. 7.—Paſtor Fido, At. 1. ſc. 1. 2.

And then, in juſt diſcourſe, by Nature taught,
Almoſt unconſcious of thy finer taſte,
Have unaſſuming pointed them to me."

We hope the foregoing extracts will induce our readers to peruſe the whole of this pleaſing little work.

Letters written during a ſhort Reſidence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. By Mary Wollſtonecraft. 8vo. 4s. boards. *Johnſon.*

WE ſhall preſent our readers with the author's account of the preſent ſtate of Norway.

"THOUGH the King of Denmark be an abſolute monarch, yet the Norwegians appear to enjoy all the bleſſings of freedom. Norway may be termed a ſiſter kingdom; but the people have no viceroy to lord it over them, and fatten his dependants with the fruit of their labour.

There are only two counts in the whole country, who have eſtates, and exact ſome feudal obſervances from their tenantry. All the reſt of the country is divided into ſmall farms, which belong to the cultivator. It is true, ſome few, appertaining to the church, are let; but always on a leaſe for life, generally renewed in favour of the eldeſt ſon, who has this advantage, as well as right to a double portion of the property. But the value of the farm is eſtimated; and after his portion is aſſigned to him, he muſt be anſwerable for the reſidue to the remaining part of the family.

Every farmer, for ten years, is obliged to attend annually about twelve days, to learn the military exerciſe; but it is always at a ſmall diſtance from his dwelling, and does not lead him into any new habits of life.

There are about ſix thouſand regulars alſo, garriſoned at Chriſtiana and Frederickſhall, which are equally reſerved, with the militia, for the defence of their own country. So that when the Prince Royal paſſed into Sweden, in 1788, he was obliged to requeſt, not command, them to accompany him on this expedition.

Theſe corps are moſtly compoſed of the ſons of the cottagers, who being labourers on the farms, are allowed a few acres to cultivate for themſelves. Theſe men voluntarily enliſt; but it is only for a limited period (ſix years), at the expiration of which they have the liberty of retiring. The pay is only two-pence a day, and bread; ſtill, conſidering the cheapneſs of the country, it is more than ſixpence in England.

The diſtribution of landed property into ſmall farms, produces a degree of equality which I have ſeldom ſeen elſewhere; and the rich being all merchants, who are obliged to divide their perſonal fortune amongſt their children, the boys always receiving twice as much as the girls, property has not a chance of accumulating till overgrown wealth deſtroys the balance of liberty.

You will be ſurpriſed to hear me talk of liberty: yet the Norwegians appear to me to be the moſt free community I have ever obſerved.

The mayor of each town or diſtrict, and the judges in the country, exerciſe an authority almoſt patriarchal. They can do much good, but little harm, as every individual can appeal from their judgment: and as they may always be forced to give a reaſon for their conduct, it is generally regulated by prudence. "They have not time to learn to be tyrants," ſaid a gentleman to me, with whom I diſcuſſed the ſubject.

The farmers not fearing to be turned out of their farms, ſhould they diſpleaſe a man in power, and having no vote to be commanded at an election for a mock repreſentative, are a manly race; for not being obliged to ſubmit to any debaſing tenure, in order to live, or advance themſelves in the world, they act with an independent ſpirit. I never yet have heard of any thing like domineering, or oppreſſion, excepting ſuch as has ariſen from natural cauſes. The freedom the people enjoy may, perhaps, render them a little litigious, and ſubject them to the impoſitions of cunning practitioners of the law; but the authority of office is bounded, and the emoluments of it do not deſtroy its utility.

Laſt year a man, who had abuſed his power, was caſhiered, on the repreſentation of the people to the bailiff of the diſtrict.

There are four in Norway, who might with propriety be termed ſheriffs; and, from their ſentence, an appeal, by either party, may be made to Copenhagen.

Near moſt of the towns are commons, on which the cows of all the inhabitants indiſcriminately, are allowed to graze. The poor, to whom a cow is neceſſary, are almoſt ſupported by it. Beſides, to render living more eaſy, they all go out to

to fiſh in their own boats; and fiſh is their principal food.

The lower claſs of people in the towns are in general ſailors; and the induſtrious have uſually little ventures of their own that ſerve to render the winter comfortable.

Every thing ſeems to announce that the Prince really cheriſhes the laudable ambition of fulfilling the duties of his ſtation. This ambition is cheriſhed and directed by the Count Bernſtorf, the prime miniſter of Denmark, who is univerſally celebrated for his abilities and virtue. The happineſs of the people is a ſubſtantial eulogium; and, from all I can gather, the inhabitants of Denmark and Norway are the leaſt oppreſſed people of Europe. The preſs is free. They tranſlate any of the French publications of the day, deliver their opinion on the ſubject, and diſcuſs thoſe it leads to with great freedom, and without fearing to diſpleaſe the government.

On the ſubject of religion they are likewiſe becoming, at leaſt tolerant, and perhaps have advanced a ſtep further in free-thinking. One writer has ventured to deny the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt, and to queſtion the neceſſity or utility of the Chriſtian ſyſtem, without being conſidered univerſally as a monſter, which would have been the caſe a few years ago. They have tranſlated many German works on education; and though they have not adopted any of their plans, it is become a ſubject of diſcuſſion. There are ſome grammar and free ſchools; but, from what I hear, not very good ones. All the children learn to read, write, and caſt accounts, for the purpoſes of common life. They have no univerſity; and nothing that deſerves the name of ſcience is taught; nor do individuals, by purſuing any branch of knowledge, excite a degree of curioſity which is the forerunner of improvement. Knowledge is not abſolutely neceſſary to enable a conſiderable portion of the community to live; and, till it is, I fear, it never becomes general."

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THIS is a work of great national importance, the reader will have an idea of the general ſcope of it by the following quotation from the Preface by the Editor, Col. Alex. Dirom; (ſon of the author) whoſe account of the Campaign in India, was ſo well received by the public.

"THE great object, (he obſerves) which the author appears to have had in contemplation, was to exhibit ſuch a view of the principles and effects of the corn laws, enacted at different periods in Great Britain, as might ſhew that the corn trade, both as a manufacture and an article of commerce, is, of all others, the firſt in importance to the proſperity of the kingdom. His ſtatements, founded upon *facts*, tend to prove, that abundance of grain at home, and at a moderate price, cannot be obtained by *importation* from abroad, and can only be ſecured by giving ſuch liberal encouragement to *exportation*, as may render agriculture, or the raiſing of corn, the favourite object of induſtry in the kingdom. Thus, inſtead of purchaſing a conſiderable part of our ſubſiſtence from foreign countries, we may, by ſalutary regulations in the corn laws, be enabled, not only to ſupply ourſelves, but to render our country one of the principal granaries of Europe."

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It is a work of ſuch a nature that we do not think a quotation can convey any juſt idea of the author's manner; therefore we recommend the Work itſelf to ſuch as wiſh for accurate and clear ideas of the corn trade.

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WHILE all thy glories, O my God!
Thro' the creation ſhine;
While rocks, and hills, and fertile vales,
Proclaim the hand divine;

Oh! may I view, with humble heart,
The wonders of thy pow'r,
Diſplay'd alike in wilder ſcenes,
As in each blade and flow'r?

But while I taſte thy bleſſings, Lord!
And ſip the ſtreams below;
Oh! may my ſoul be led to thee,
From whom all bleſſings flow?

And if ſuch footſteps of thy love,
Thro' this loſt world we trace,
How far tranſcendent are thy works
Throughout the world of grace!

Juſt as before yon noontide ſun,
The brighteſt ſtars are ſmall,
So earthly comforts are but ſnares,
Till grace has crown'd them all.

AN EFFUSION.

In the Manner of SPENCER*.*

O PEACE, that on a lilied bank doſt love
To reſt thine head beneath an Olive Tree,
I would, that from the pinions of thy Dove
One quill withouten pain ypluck'd might be!
For, O! I wish my Sara's frowns to flee,
And fain to her ſome ſoothing ſong would write,
Leſt ſhe reſent my rude diſcourteſy,
Who vow'd to meet her ere the morning light,
But broke my plighted word—ah! falſe and recreant Wight!

Laſt night as I my weary head did pillow
With thoughts of my diſcover'd Fair engroſs'd,
Chill Fancy droop'd wreathing herſelf with willow,
As tho' my breaſt entomb'd a pining ghoſt,
"From ſome bleſt couch, young Rapture's bridal boaſt,
Rejected Slumber! hither wing thy way;
But leave me with the matin hour, at moſt!
Like Snow-drop opening to the ſolar ray,
My ſad heart will expand, when I the Maid ſurvey.

But Love, who heard the ſilence of my thought,
Contriv'd a too ſucceſsful wile, I ween:
And whiſper'd to himſelf, with malice fraught—
"Too long our Slave the Damſel's ſmiles hath ſeen:
To-morrow ſhall he ken her alter'd mien!"
He ſpake, and ambuſh'd lay, till on my bed
The Morning ſhot her dewy glances keen,
When as I 'gan to lift my drowſy head
"Now Bard! I'll work thee woe!" the laughing Elfin ſaid.

Sleep, ſoftly-breathing God! his downy Wing.
Was flutt'ring now, as quickly to depart;
When twang'd an arrow from Love's Myſtic ſtring,
With pathleſs wound it pierc'd him to the heart.
Was there ſome Magic in the Elfin's dart?
Or did he ſtrick my couch with wizard lance?
For ſtrait ſo fair a Form did upward ſtart
(No fairer deck'd the Bowers of old Romance)
That ſleep enamour'd grew, nor mov'd from his ſweet Trance!

My Sara came, with gentleſt Look divine;
Bright ſhone her eye, yet tender was its beam:
I felt the preſſure of her Lip to mine!
Whiſp'ring we went, and Love was all our theme—
Love pure and ſpotleſs, as at firſt, I deem,
He ſprang from Heaven! Such joys with Sleep did 'bide,
That I the living Image of my Dream
Fondly forgot. Too late I woke, and ſigh'd—
"Oh? how ſhall I behold my Love at eventide?"

* From Poems by S. T. Coleridge.

THE MENAGERIE OF THE GODS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF BURGER.

OUR lap-dogs and monkeys, our ſquirrels and cats,
Our parrots, canaries, and larks,
Have furniſh'd amuſement to many old maids,
And once in a while to young ſparks.

In heaven, where time paſſes heavily too
When the gods have no ſubject to talk on,
Jove calls for an eagle, he keeps in a mew,
As an old Engliſh baron his falcon.

He lets it jump up of his ſofa and chair,
And dip its crookt beak in his cup;
And laughs when it pinches young Gaimed's ear,
Or eats his ambroſia up.

Queen

Queen Juno, who fears from rough play a mishap,
Keeps peacocks with rainbowy tails;
And when she's disposed to grudge Saturn his nap,
Their screeming or screeching near fails.

Fair Venus most willingly coaxes the doves,
That coo, woo, and wed on her wrist;
The sparrow, her chambermaid Aglae loves,
As often is fondled and kist.

Minerva, too proud to seem pleas'd with a trifle,
Professes to keep her old owl,
The crannies and chinks of Olympus to rifle;
For rats, mice, and vermin, to prowl,

Apollo above stairs, a first-rate young blood,
Has a stud of four galloway ponies;
To gallop them bounding on heaven's high road,
A principal part of his fun is.

'Tis fabled or known he instructed a swan,
One spring to outwhittle a blackbird,
Which sings the Castalian streamlet upon,
Like any Napolitan lack-beard.

Lyceus in India purchas'd a pair
Of tygers, delightfully pyball'd,
And drives them about at the speed of a hare
With self-satisfaction unrivall'd.

At Pluto's black gate, in a kennel at rest,
A mastiff so grim has his station,
That fearful of reaching the fields of the east,
Some ghosts have made choice of damnation.

But 'mong all the animals, little and great,
That are foster'd and pamper'd above,
The sage old Silenus selects for his mate
Is that which most fondly I love.

So quiet, so steady, so guarded, and slow,
He bears no ill-will in his mind;
And nothing indecent, as far as I know,
Escapes him before or behind.

So fully content with himself and his lord,
He is us'd with good humour to take
Whatever the whims of the moment afford,
Be it drubbing, or raisins and cake.

He knows of himself every step of the way,
Both down to the cellar and back;
A qualification, I venture to say,
No butler of mine is to lack.

So large is his rump, so plano his pace,
'Tis needless the rider to gird on;
Tho' fuddled the god, tho' uneven the ways,
He never gets rid of his burden.

Ah! ass such as this all my wishes would fill;
O grant me, Silenus, one pray'r,
When thou art a-dying and planning thy will
Good father do make me thy heir!

THE MAGPYE.

A TALE.

LET others, with poetic fire,
In raptures praise the tuneful choir,
The Linnet, Chaffinch, Goldfinch, Thrush,
And every warbler of the bush;
I sing the mimic Magpye's fame,
In wicker cage well fed and tame,
In Fleet-street dwelt in days of yore
A jolly tradesman nam'd *Tom Moore*,
Gen'rous and open as the day,
But passionately fond of play,
No sounds to him such sweets afford
As *dice-box* rattling o'er the board;
Bewitching *hazard* is the game
For which he forfeits health and fame.
In *basket-prison* hung on high,
With dappled coat and watchful eye,
A fav'rite *Magpye* sees the play,
And mimics every word they say;
Lord! how he nicks us, Tom Moore cries,
Lord! how he nicks us, *Mag* replies;
Tom throws, and eyes the glitt'ring store,
And as he throws exclaims *Tom Moore!*
Tom Moore the mimic bird replies;
The astonish'd gamesters lift their eyes,
And wond'ring stare and look around,
As doubtful whence proceeds the sound.
This dissipative life of course
Soon brought poor *Tom* from bad to worse;
Nor prayers nor promises prevail
To keep him from a dreary jail.
And now between each heart-felt sigh
Tom oft exclaims *Bad Company!*
Poor *Mag*, who shares his master's fate,
Exclaims from out his *wicker grate*
"Bad company! Bad company!"
Then views poor *Tom* with curious eye,
And cheers his master's wretched hours
By this display of mimic powers.
Th' imprisoned bird, tho' much caress'd,
Is still by anxious cares oppress'd,
In silence mourns its cruel fate,
And oft explores his *prison grate*.
Observe, thro' life you'll always find
A *fellow feeling* makes us kind.
So Tom resolves immediately
To give poor *Mag* his liberty;
Then opes his cage, and with a sigh
Takes one fond look and lets him fly.
Now *Mag*, once more with freedom bless'd,
Looks round to find a place of rest;
To Temple Gardens wings his way,
There perches on a neighbouring spray.
The Gard'ner now with busy care
A curious seed for grass prepares,
Yet, spite of all his toil and pain,
The hungry birds devour the grain.
A curious net he does prepare,
And lightly spreads the wily snare;

The feather'd plunderers come in view,
And *Mag* ſoon joins the *thieviſh crew*.
The watchful Gard'ner now ſtands by,
With nimble hand and wary eye;
The birds begin their ſtolen repaſt,
The flying net ſecures them faſt.
The vengeful clown, now filled with ire,
Does to a neighbouring ſhade retire,
And, having firſt ſecur'd the doors
And windows, next the net explores.
Now, in revenge for plunder'd ſeed,
Each felon he reſolves ſhall bleed,
Then twiſts their little necks around,
And caſts them breathleſs on the ground.
Mag, who with man was us'd to herd,
Knew ſomething more than common bird;
He therefore watch'd with anxious care,
And ſlipt himſelf from out the ſnare,
Then, perch'd on nail remote from ground,
Obſerves how deaths are dealt around.
Lord! how he nicks us, Maggy cries:
The aſtoniſh'd Gard'ner lifts his eyes,
With fault'ring voice and panting breath
Exclaims, "Who's there?"—All ſtill as death.
His murd'rous work he does reſume,
And caſts his eye around the room
With caution, and at length does ſpy
The *Magpye* perch'd on nail ſo high!
The wond'ring clown from what he heard,
Believe's him ſomething more than bird,
With fear impreſs'd does now retreat
Towards the door with trembling feet;
Then ſays—"Thy name I do implore?"
The ready bird replies—"*Tom Moore.*"
"O Lord!" the frighten'd clown replies,
With hair erect and ſtaring eyes;
Half opening then the hovel door,
He aſks the bird one queſtion more:
"What brought you here?"—With quick reply
Sly *Mag* rejoins—"*Bad company.*"
Out jumps the Gard'ner in a fright,
And runs away with all his might;
And as he runs, impreſs'd with dread,
Exclaims, "*The Devil's in the ſhed!*"
The wondrous tale a Bencher hears,
And ſoothes the man, and quells his fears,
Gets *Mag* ſecured in *wicker* cage
Once more to ſpend his little rage:
In *Temple Hall* now hung on high,
Mag oft exclaims—"*Bad company!*"

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

[As the accounts publiſhed in the Gazettes regarding the important operations of the armies in Germany and in Italy, are the only information that can be depended on, we ſhall give theſe in a connected ſeries, from p. 571.]

ON THE RHINE.

Downing-Street, July 30.

The letter, of which the following is an extract, was received from Lieut. Col. Craufurd, dated head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Eiſingen, near Pfortzheim, July 11.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 7th and 8th inſt. the Archduke remained in the poſſeſſion of Ettlingen, in order to give time for the arrival at Pfortzheim of the Saxons, who were advancing from Graben to reinforce his Royal Highneſs's army; and the corps that had been detached into the mountains, under the command of General Keim, to cover the left, was ordered to take its principal poſition at Frawen Alb.

The Saxons reached Pfortzheim in the night of the 7th. On the 8th, the diſpoſition was made to attack General Moreau on the 10th, in the poſition of the Murg, at Raſtadt, Kupenheim, and Gertzbach; and, on the 9th, whilſt the preparatory movements were executing, in order to bring the troops forward to the different points from whence they were to advance the next morning, the enemy forced back the Archduke's advanced poſts with a part of their army, whilſt their principal force attacked General Keim. His Royal Highneſs immediately ſupported his advanced poſts, and was victorious on his right, and along his whole front; but General Keim, after having made a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, was obliged to yield to the ſuperiority of numbers, and he retired to Pfortzheim. The Saxons, who were in march to cover that General's left flank, did the ſame; and, as this unfortunate circumſtance gave the enemy poſſeſſion of all the paſſes in the mountains, on the Archduke's left, his Royal Highneſs found himſelf under the neceſſity of marching with his main army to Pfortzheim, on the 10th, where he is now encamped.

The Auſtrians loſt on this occaſion about 1600 men and four pieces of cannon. The loſs of the French cannot be exactly

exactly aſcertained, but it muſt have been very conſiderable.

The Prince of Conde's corps, which has behaved with great bravery, was at Villingen on the 8th, the date of the laſt accounts that were received from it. The Auſtrian General Frolich ſtill remained in the Briſgaw.

The enemy has paſſed the Lahn, and the army, which was left for the defence of that part of the country, has retired to the poſition of Bergen, having thrown proper garriſons into Mayence and Ehrenbreitſtein.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Colonel Craufurd, dated head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Felbach, near Stutgard, July 19. 1796.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the Archduke, upon receiving intelligence that the enemy were marching towards Stutgard, with a view to cut off his Royal Highneſs's direct communication with Gen. Frolich and the Prince of Conde, moved from his camp near Pforthzeim on the 14th inſtant, to Vahingen, upon the river Entz, where he remained the 15th and 16th. On the 17th, as the enemy continued their march towards Stutgard, his Royal Highneſs moved to Schwebertingen, and on the 18th to Ludwigſberg, having detached two ſmall corps to occupy the bridges over the Necker at Canſtadt, Unter Turnhen, and Eſſlingen, in order to cover his left flank, and ſecure the great road from Stutgard to Ulm, by which lies his communication with his principal magazines.

In the afternoon of the 18th, the enemy arrived at Stutgard, and attempted to diſlodge the Auſtrian advanced poſts, which were placed in ſuch a manner as to command the roads leading from that city to Ludwigſberg and Canſtadt.

The attack commenced about four o'clock, and was directed with much violence againſt two diſtinct corps; that on the left, poſted near Canſtadt, under the command of Gen. Baillet, and that on the right, between Canſtadt and Feyerbach, under the Prince John of Lichtenſtein. On the heights of Canſtadt the enemy were repulſed three times; but they ſucceeded in making themſelves maſters of the commanding ground on the Prince of Lichtenſtein's right flank, as he had not troops enough to occupy it in ſufficient force.

However, his Highneſs determined to wait till the laſt moment for the arrival of Gen. Devay, who was marching to his ſupport with another diviſion of the troops that formed the advanced poſts of the army. In the mean time the enemy gained ſo much ground, that even their muſquetry fire along the front and on the right flank croſſed in the Prince of Lichtenſtein's ranks, and it was with the greateſt difficulty he could keep them from falling upon his rear. At this critical moment Gen. Devay appeared, and defeated that part of the enemy's troops who were in poſſeſſion of the heights on the Prince of Lichtenſtein's right. This gave his Highneſs an opportunity of attacking in front, which he did with a degree of ſucceſs that fully rewarded the exemplary firmneſs diſplayed by himſelf and his ſmall corps during the whole affair; and Gen. Baillet having maintained his ground on the left, notwithſtanding the repeated efforts made to diſlodge him, the action terminated, towards nine o'clock at night, in favour of the Auſtrians.

Their loſs amounted to about 900 men; that of the enemy was certainly much greater.

On the 19th, his Royal Highneſs croſſed the Neckar, and encamped at Felbach, for the purpoſe of covering more effectually his communication with Ulm.

The contingent troops of the circle of Suabia having quitted the poſition of Sultz, on the Necker, and retired behind Keckingen, the Prince of Conde and General Frolich, who had united at Villingen, and were ſtill there on the 17th, will by this time have been obliged moſt probably to fall back.

General Wartenſleben withdrew the garriſon of Frankfort on the 14th inſt. as that place is not capable of defence; and he arranged with General Jourdan a partial armiſtice for two days, to give time for carrying off what ſtill remained there belonging to the Auſtrians. On the 16th, finding that the enemy were detaching round his right, through the Biſhopric of Fulda, his Excellency continued his retreat towards Wurtzburgh, in the neighbourhood of which place he was with his whole force when the laſt accounts came from him; ſo that Wurtzburgh upon the Maine, Canſtadt,

and Eſſlingen on the Neckar, and Sigmaringen on the Danube, may be conſidered at this moment as nearly the principal points of the Auſtrian poſition.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Downing-Street, Aug. 23.

From Col. Craufurd to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Eſſlingen, July 22.

MY LORD, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that news arrived this morning of Gen. Wartenſleben's having been attacked on the 10th inſt. by Gen. Jourdan at Friedberg, juſt as he was preparing to retire to Bengen, and aſſemble his army in that camp.

The enemy were, according to all reports, near four times as ſtrong as the Auſtrians; and the latter, after having repulſed three ſucceſſive attacks, were obliged to retire to Bengen, with the loſs of ſeveral hundred men, and one cannon.

Gen. Wartenſleben's army had been divided into three corps along the Lahn, all of which were directing their march towards Bengen, but neither of them was ſufficiently ſtrong to make a ſtand of any conſequence, with a probability of ſucceſs. The enemy, therefore, having arrived at the point of Friedberg, by rapid marches, the morning of the day that the Auſtrians intended to quit that poſt, found a force by no means adequate to reſiſt them, and profited of this circumſtance, as I have mentioned above.

Proper garriſons are left in Mayence, Manheim, Philipſbourg, and Ehrenbreitſtein.—The Archduke remains encamped at Pfortzheim; the Prince of Conde at Villenger, and Gen. Froligh is ſtill in the Briſgaw. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

MY LORD, *Gemmund, July 24.*

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that his Royal Highneſs the Archduke, upon receiving intelligence of the enemy's intention to diſlodge the corps at Eſſlingen, and thus make themſelves maſters of the great road from Stutgard to Ulm, reinforced that important poſt in the night of the 20th, and made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for a moſt vigorous defence.

On the 21ſt, the enemy made ſeveral feints on the right, and along the whole front of the camp of Felbach, whilſt they marched againſt the heights of Eſſlingen with a very ſuperior force. Their attack commenced there about ſeven o'clock in the morning; and, after five unſucceſsful efforts, they were obliged to retire to Hohenheim near Stutgard.

The ſkill with which this poſition was defended, and the vigour diſplayed in repulſing the reiterated and ſevere attacks, on grounds ſo interſected and woody, that neither cavalry nor artillery could act with efficacy, do equal honour to General Hotze who commanded, and the gallant troops that executed under his orders. The exceſſive heat of the day, and the great fatigue that they experienced, as they had all been under arms, and moſt of them marching the whole preceding night, did not prevent them from contending moſt courageouſly with near double their numbers till eight o'clock, when victory rewarded ſuch exemplary conduct. I have not the leaſt intention of making any diſtinction between the merits of thoſe brave men, who are all entitled to ſo great a ſhare of praiſe, but I cannot help obſerving to your Lordſhip, that the firſt battalion of the Hungarian regiment of Spleny fought from the beginning of this action without being relieved, and, though it loſt between three and four hundred men, remained in fire till night put a ſtop to its uncommon exertions. This circumſtance is ſo much talked of in the army, that I feel called upon not to paſs it over in ſilence.

The total loſs of the Auſtrians on this day was about one thouſand men, including ſeveral officers; that of the enemy amounted, according to the beſt eſtimates which can be made from the reports of deſerters and priſoners, to near two thouſand.

In the night of the 20th, the Archduke marched to Schorndorf, and on the 30th to this place. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

MY LORD, *Nordlingen, Aug. 4.*

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that his Royal Highneſs the Archduke marched from Gemmund on the 26th of July, and encamped with one part of his main army at Bohmenkirchen, and another at Urſpringen. Gen. Froligh was on the ſouth of the Danube near Waldſee, the Prince of Conde near Ravenſpurg, and a corps under General Wolf at Bregentz; the Suabians were ſtill at Bieberach, to which

place

place they had retired upon the conclusion of their armiſtice. General Wartenſleben kept his poſition near Bamberg, having a ſmall body of light troops between Nurenberg and Anſpach, for the purpoſe of communicating with the Archduke. On the 29th Gen. Froligh, in compliance with an order from the Archduke, marched to Bieberach, ſurrounded and diſarmed the Suabian corps, obliged them to diſperſe immediately, and retire behind the line of operations. —After which he took his poſition in that neighbourhood, and the Prince of Conde marched to Waldſee, leaving an advanced guard near Ravenſpurg. From the 26th to the 30th, ſeveral ſkirmiſhes happened between the advanced poſts; in all of theſe the Auſtrians had the advantage; and a detachment of huſſars ſurpriſed a large French reconnoitering party near Hohenſtadt, between Blanbeuren and Geiſſlingen, every man of which were either killed or taken.

On the 31ſt, as the magazines on the Danube were placed in ſafety, and as the enemy began to manœuvre towards the Archduke's right, his Royal Highneſs determined to concentrate his principal force. He therefore moved, on the 1ſt Auguſt, with his main army to Heydenheim, on the 2d to Nerſheim, and on the 3d to Nordlingen, the detached corps retiring gradually, ſo as to cover this march.

His Royal Highneſs' general poſition is now as follows: The main army at Nordlingen, with an advanced guard at Nerſheim; two ſmall corps near Boppingen and Weiltingen, to obſerve the roads leading from thoſe places; and a corps of ſuperior force at Gundelſingen, for the purpoſe of covering the left, and and keeping up the communication with Gen. Froligh and the Prince of Conde, the former of whom is at Weiſſenhorn, on the Both, the latter at Memmingen, with his advanced guard at Wurtzah.

The enemy having diſcovered the channel by which the water was conveyed into the fortreſs of Konningſtein, cut off the ſupply, and by that means reduced the garriſon, conſiſting of about five hundred men, to the neceſſity of ſurrendering. The troops marched out with arms and baggage, and they returned into the Emperor's dominions, on condition of not ſerving till exchanged. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

MY LORD, *Nordlingen, Aug.* 5.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the enemy attacked, this afternoon, the advanced poſts commanded by the Prince John of Lichtenſtein, near Kircheim; but they were repulſed with the loſs of above two hundred men taken priſoners, and a great number left dead on the field. The general poſition of the armies remain the ſame as yeſterday. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

P. S. News is this moment arrived of Gen. Kray's having obtained a conſiderable advantage over the enemy at Scuten, near Bamberg, in which neighbourhood he had been left by Gen. Wartenſleben, upon the latter's marching to Forcheim; but his Royal Highneſs has not yet received the particulars of this affair.

Downing-Street, Aug. 30.

From Col. Craufurd to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

MY LORD, *Mettingen, Aug.* 12.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the Archduke marched on the 9th inſt. with the main army from Nordlingen, and took a poſition acroſs the Eger rivulet, with his right towards Allerſheim, the centre in point of Mettingen, where the head-quarters were fixed, and his left towards Hohenaltheim, for the purpoſe of covering more effectually the roads from Nordlingen and Ottingen to Donawert. The corps which had been poſted at Nerſheim, under Gen. Hotze, had already fallen back to Forſheim and Aufhauſen, to keep up the direct communication with thoſe on the left back of the Danube, commanded by Gen. Rieſe, who was now encamped near Dillengen. Gen. Wartenſleben had moved in the mean time to Forckheim, on the river Rednitz, and from thence to Lauf on the Pegnitz. Gen. Frolich, the Prince of Conde, and Gen. Wolf, remained nearly in the ſame poſition as mentioned in my diſpatch of the 4th.

The enemy attacked the Auſtrian guards of Gen. Hotze and Reiſe on the 8th; but by a diſplay of much ſkill and firmneſs, the firſt of thoſe Generals managed to loſe ſo little ground, that the change of poſition, which was ordered for the next day, took place without interruption; and the latter, from his ſituation being more advantageous, completely repulſed the attack that was made upon him.

On

On the 9th at night, information was received that the Prince of Conde had been obliged to retire to Mindenheim, on the Mindel, and Gen. Wolf into the defile of Bregnetz, where, however, he had poſted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to check the enemy's manœuvre in that quarter. Gen. Wartenſleben alſo reported, that his poſition was ſo bad as to make it highly imprudent for him to await the attack which Gen. Jourdan, from his late movements, ſeemed to be meditating; and the ſame day Gen. Moreau arrived in great force oppoſite the center of his Royal Highneſs's extenſive line, forming with his left on the heights of Umenheim, his center in point of Catzenſtein, and his right on the heights of Dunſtelkingen and Deſchingen, with a corps to cover his flank near Laningen, on the Danube. His reſerve was between Nerſheim and Konigſbrou.

On the 10th the enemy advanced a ſtrong part of their firſt line into the woods in their front, where they eſtabliſhed themſelves firmly, and the ſame evening, about ſix o'clock, they attacked Gen. Hotze's left, at Eglingen and Amerdingen, with great impetuoſity. They ſucceeded in driving back his advanced poſts, but they made no impreſſion on his left poſition, nor did they interrupt the attack that his Royal Highneſs intended to make upon them the next morning; of which the following was the diſpoſition:

An advanced guard, commanded by Prince John of Lichtenſtein, ſupported by a ſmall corps under Gen. Staray, was to march from the camp of Mettingen along the road that leads from Nordlingen to Nerſheim, and endeavour, by manœuvring to the enemy's left flank, to diſlodge them from the heights of Umenheim. The reſt of the main army was to aſſemble at Forcheim, Aufhauſen, and Amerdingen, from whence it was to march in three columns; that of the right under Gen. Hotze; that of the center under the Prince of Furſtenberg; and the left under Gen. de la Tour, and attack the enemy's center and right, whilſt Gen. Reiſe, ſtrengthened by part of Gen. Froilich's corps, drove them from the neighbourhood of Laningen, and marched towards Giengen and Haydenheim, in order to come into the rear of Gen. Moreau's poſition. This latter movement was to be covered on its right by a ſmall intermediate corps under Gen. Mercantin, who was to preſerve the communication between Gen. Reiſe and the main army. As the enemy had a great ſuperiority of numbers, it was reſolved to attack by ſurpriſe, and for this purpoſe the marches were ſo arranged, that the columns were to be formed on the different points, from whence they were to advance, juſt before day-break, and proceed immediately. However, a moſt violent ſtorm, which laſted ſeveral hours, made the night ſo extremely dark, and the roads ſo bad, that the troops and artillery were above double the time they otherwiſe would have been in performing their movements, and therefore the attack was neceſſarily deferred till ſeven o'clock. This enabled the enemy to diſcover the whole plan, and prepare for their defence.

Notwithſtanding ſo unfortunate a circumſtance, which deprived the Archduke of the great advantage of ſurpriſe, his Royal Highneſs perſevered in his reſolution. The three columns of the center were ſucceſsful in diſlodging the enemy's advanced guard from the woods, and they drove it back to the heights of the principal poſition; but the column that marched towards Umenheim finding itſelf taken in flank by General Moreau's reſerve, which had advanced for that purpoſe as ſoon as the affair commenced, was obliged to retire. This laid Gen. Hotze's right flank open, and forced him alſo to fall back to the poſition of Forcheim, from whence he had marched in the morning; but the Prince of Furſtenberg and Gen. La Tour maintained their advantages. Juſt as the Archduke was making his diſpoſitions for ſtrengthening and bringing forward his right again, he received a report from General Wartenſleben, purporting that he was obliged to retire to Amberg; and that a column of Gen. Jourdan's army had already arrived at Nuremberg, for the purpoſe of co-operating immediately with Gen. Moreau. His Royal Highneſs now judged, that, even if victorious on this part, he would probably ſtill be obliged to retreat to Donawert, by the movements that the enemy were making on his right, and, ſhould he be ſo unfortunate as to experience a defeat, the conſequences, from the ſame reaſon, might be moſt diſaſtrous. He therefore ſuſpended his attack, and contented himſelf with remaining maſter of the princi-

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pal part of the field of battle; a deciſion, however, taken with the utmoſt reluctance, becauſe Gen. Reiſe had ſucceeded to the extent of his moſt ſanguine hopes, and had advanced, about four o'clock in the afternoon, nearly to Haydenheim.

The Auſtrians loſt on this occaſion from 1200 to 1500 men. The French loſs in killed and wounded is eſtimated at above 2000; beſides, more than 1200 priſoners are already brought in, four pieces of cannon, and ſeveral ammunition waggons.

This morning the whole army of his Royal Highneſs has taken exactly the ſame poſition that it had on the 10th. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

MY LORD, *Donawert, Aug* 14.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the Archduke marched with his main army to this place on the 13th, where he was joined by Generals Hotze and Reiſe. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt this movement, though it was made in the day, nor have they advanced ſince, which is a convincing proof that the affair of the 11th checked very materially their intended plan of operations.

The paſs of Bregentz continues to be defended by Gen. Wolf, and that of Freuſſen will be covered by Gen. La Tour's left. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Downing-Street, Sept. 20.

Diſpatches have been received from Robert Craufurd, Eſq; by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

MY LORD, *Lauffen, Aug.* 27.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the main body of the Auſtrian army of the Upper Rhine paſſed the Danube at Donawert on the 13th inſtant, and halted near that place on the 14th; the rear guards ſtill occupying the road leading from Norlingen and Hockſtadt to Donawert, the former at the defile of Haarbarg, the latter at a village about a league eaſtward of Blenheim.

On the 15th, his Royal Highneſs, leaving General La Tour with a conſiderable part of the army of the Upper Rhine to defend the Lech, marched with the remainder down the right of the Danube, with an intention of re-croſſing it, in order to operate againſt General Jourdan's right flank, whilſt General Wartenſleben ſhould advance and attack his front. The rear guards were of courſe withdrawn from the above-mentioned poſts, and Donawert evacuated in the courſe of the day.

When his Royal Highneſs commenced this manœuvre, General Wartenſleben was in the poſition near Amberg. To turn the left of this poſition, General Jourdan had detached a conſiderable column on the great road leading from Nuremberg, through Neumark, to Ratiſbon; and, in order to oppoſe this column, Major-General Nauendorf was advancing from the latter place with a corps of four of the battalions newly arrived from Auſtria and ſome light troops.

On the 17th the troops which the Archduke had brought from the army of the Upper Rhine, repaſſed the Danube in two columns, at Neuburg and Ingolſtadt, and encamped near thoſe places, the latter of which being capable of defence, and important from its ſituation on the river, a garriſon was thrown into it. The column that paſſed at Neuburg was commanded by Lieut.-General Hotze. On the 18th the troops halted.

The intention was to proceed from hence with the right column from Ingolſtadt towards Beilugrieſs, and Lieut.-General Hotze's conſiderably further to the left; but, in the night from the 18th to the 19th, intelligence was received that General Wartenſleben had been obliged to quit the poſition of Amberg and return behind the Nab.

The above mentioned projected movement of the Archduke's corps now became very dangerous; as its communication with General Wartenſleben would have been in the greateſt degree precarious, and its retreat, in caſe of defeat, (being cut off, as it might have been from the road to Ratiſbon), extremely difficult: His Royal Highneſs therefore directed his march more to the right, and arrived on the 20th inſtant with his right column at Hemman. From this time Major-General Nauendorf's corps, which advanced the ſame day to the heights of Tafwang, formed his Royal Highneſs's advanced guard. Lieutenant General Hotze's corps marched towards Beilugrieſs.

By this march, the Archduke ſecured the road to Ratiſbon, and the right flank of Jourdan's army was equally threatened, he having advanced to the Nab.

A heavy cannonade, heard in the direction of Schwartzfeld on the 20th inſtant,

ſtant, and other reaſons, made it neceſſary to proceed but ſlowly until more certain intelligence of General Wartenſleben's ſituation could be obtained, and a combined plan of attack finally arranged. The above-mentioned cannonade afterwards proved to have been an affair of no importance.

On the 22d, the enemy's corps, which had advanced from Neumark, and taken poſt behind a deep ravine, through which the great road paſſes near the village of Teining, was attacked by the advanced guard under General Nauendorf, and obliged to quit its poſition and retreat towards Neumark.

On the 23d, the Archduke and Lieut.-General Hotze's corps, having reunited, advanced in ſeveral columns, and drove the enemy from their poſition behind Neumark. General Hotze purſued them to within a league of Altdorf, and at the ſame time puſhed forward a conſiderable column of cavalry, and ſome light infantry, under Major-General Prince John of Lichtenſtein, on the great road towards Nuremberg.

The right column of the Archduke's corps encamped hear Neumark.

On the 24th, the long-intended combined operation took place againſt General Jourdan's army.—This operation was performed in ſeven columns —That of the right of General Wartenſleben's army advanced towards Weger; another large column proceeded from Schwartzfeld; having a third of ſmaller force to its left; and a fourth advanced from Swandorf towards Amberg; in the neighbourhood of which place the three latter columns were to unite, and that of the left to form a junction with the Archduke's right; which proceeded from Neumark by Caſtell, to Amberg, having two ſtrong corps to the left; of which the one under Lieut.-General Staray advanced to Herſchpruck, and the other under Lieut.-General Hotze to Lauffen. This excellent diſpoſition would certainly have been followed by a very deciſive battle, had not the enemy, alarmed at the menacing movements of the Archduke's corps, retreated ſo precipitately as to make it impoſſible.—Their loſs muſt, however, have been conſiderable; and two battalions of their rear guard, which defended as long as poſſible the defile of Amberg, were completely annihilated by ſome ſquadrons of Auſtrian cavalry. The different corps encamped in the evening in the neighbourhood of Amberg, Herſchpruck, Lauffen, &c. General Jourdan is continuing his retreat towards Forcheim.

Whilſt theſe operations were carrying on, General Moreau croſſed the Danube at Donawert, and acted with his whole army againſt General La Tour, who has been obliged to quit the poſition of the Lech, and on the 24th took another behind the Iſer.—General La Tour's loſs has been very inconſiderable, although the great ſuperiority of the enemy obliged him to retreat.

Thus, my Lord, have I endeavoured to give your Lordſhip an accurate account of the late events and movements, and it is with the deepeſt concern I muſt conclude it by informing your Lordſhip, that my brother, Lieut.-Colonel Craufurd, was unfortunately wounded and taken on the 25th inſtant.

The Archduke has been pleaſed to write to General Jourdan, reclaiming him; and I have no doubt of their giving him up, as it would be contrary to every rule to detain a perſon as priſoner of war, who was not, at the time of his being taken, employed in a military capacity.

It is impoſſible for me to expreſs to your Lordſhip how much the Archduke, and, I may ſay, all the principal officers of the army, have ſhewn themſelves intereſted about Colonel Craufurd; nor can I conclude without aſſuring your Lordſhip, that his being taken was not owing to any imprudence; though indeed his conduct, ever ſince he has had the honour of being attached to the Auſtrian army, has been marked by that conſpicuous zeal, activity, and courage, which he cannot help diſplaying, even when only a ſpectator of military operations. I have the honour, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

MY LORD, *Bamberg, Aug.* 31.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that after the affair of the 24th inſt. General Jourdan continued his retreat in ſeveral columns through Velden, Pegnitz, &c. in the general direction of Ebermanſtadt and Forcheim; he has been cloſely purſued by the Archduke's army, under which denomination I compriſe that lately commanded by General Wartenſleben, as well as thoſe troops which his Royal Highneſs brought with him from the Danube.

On the 25th inſt. the advanced guard, under

under Lieut. General Kray, marched by Sultzbach to Hohenſtadt, and a conſiderable column of the enemy's baggage was taken or deſtroyed in the defile between that place and Velden. The troops which had encamped the preceding evening near Amberg, followed General Kray's march, and the Archduke took his head-quarters at Sultzbach.

On the 26th Lieutenant-General Kray purſued the enemy in the direction towards Graæffenberg, and Lieutenant-General Hotze, advanced from Lauffen towards Erlangen on the Rednitz; the former having his right covered by Major-General Elſnitz, in the neighbourhood of Velden, Neuhang, Blech, &c. as had the latter his left, by Major-General the Prince of Lichtenſtein, who had paſſed through Nuremberg. The Archduke's columns marched from the camp of Sultzbach to Herſchpruck on the Pegnitz.

On the 27th Lieutenant-General Hotze, having croſſed the Rednitz, moved towards Hochſtadt on the Aiſch, Prince Lichtenſtein's corps forming his advanced guard, Lieut.-General Kray's corps marched to Graæffenberg, Betzenſtein, &c. and the army from Herſchpruck to Lauffen.

On the 28th the Prince of Lichtenſtein's light troops approached on the left bank of the Rednitz, very near to Bamberg. Lieut.-General Kray marched to Neukirch, and the Archduke to Heroldſberg.

On the 29th, upon the approach of the advanced guard, the enemy abandoned precipitately the ſtrong fort of Forcheim, ſetting fire to the mill and bridges on the Wiſent to cover their retreat. Their rear guard, conſiſting of nearly a diviſion, took poſt in the night with its left to the heights of Eggleſheim, and its right to the Rednitz, on the road from Forcheim towards Bamberg. The army encamped between Baierſdorf and Forcheim.

Early on the morning of the 30th, Lieut. General Kray moved forward to attack the enemy in their poſition near Eggleſheim, but they abandoned it ſo quickly that no ſerious affair could be engaged, nor could the column, which had been ſent through the mountains to turn their left, arrive in time to fall upon their retreat, ſo that their loſs was not conſiderable. Lieut.-General Kray purſued them towards Bamberg, and the Archduke took his head-quarters at Hirſchaid. On the left of the Rednitz, Lieut.-General Hotze advanced to Burg Eberach, puſhing forward his advanced guard under the Prince of Lichtenſtein to Eltman on the Maine. Lieut.-General Staray's corps, which had followed General Hotze's march, advanced to Cloſter Eberach. Very early on the morning of the 30th, Jourdan's army that is, the heavy artillery, &c. began to croſs the Maine at Hallſtat.

During the whole of the operations which I have had the honour of deſcribing to your Lordſhip in this and my laſt diſpatch, his Royal Highneſs' great aim has been to bring General Jourdan to a deciſive battle, but the bad roads and defiles the troops had to paſs between the Danube and Amberg conſiderably retarding their march, gave Jourdan time to get off; and he has ſince ſucceeded in avoiding a general engagement, wherein he has been greatly favoured by the nature of the country, which is extremely hilly, woody, and interſected ſo as to make it impracticable to employ the cavalry.

Notwithſtanding it is much to be regretted that it was not poſſible to bring the enemy to a general battle, yet there are ſtrong reaſons to hope that thoſe maſterly manœuvres, by which the Archduke has forced them to ſo ſudden a retreat, and has already driven them conſiderably out of the direction which Jourdan undoubtedly muſt have wiſhed to take, may ultimately have as happy an effect upon the general iſſue of the campaign, as they, at all events, will be honourable to his Royal Highneſs.

I am not yet enabled to inform your Lordſhip of the number of priſoners made by the different columns: A conconſiderable number were taken on the 23d in the affair near Neumark; and in the affair of Amberg there were between nine hundred and a thouſand. Of what has been taken ſince I ſhall have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip in my next.

A corps under Major-General Nauendorf was detached on the 25th inſt. to reinforce General Tour, who is behind the Iſer.

On the 27th Colonel Craufurd was left behind by the French, with a ſafeguard, at Betzenſtein, they having found it impoſſible to tranſport him any further without endangering his life; they exacted his parole not to ſerve againſt the Republic till exchanged, which will,

I believe, take place immediately. He has been moſt ſeverely wounded in the head by a muſket ball; but I have the happineſs to inform your Lordſhip, that the Archduke's own ſurgeon, whom his Royal Highneſs (whoſe goodneſs on this occaſion has been great indeed) was pleaſed to ſend to him, as well as the other ſurgeons who attend him, give me the greateſt reaſon to hope for his recovery.

In caſe of my abſence from the army for a few days, Capt. Anſtruther of the guards, who came lately from Berlin, will have the honour of informing your Lordſhip of every thing that happens.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

Downing Street, July 30.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, was received by Lord Grenville, from Lieut. Col. Graham, dated Roveredo, July 4.

On the 30th ult. I had the honour of informing your Lordſhip, that the enemy made an unſucceſsful attack on Monte Baldo on the 28th; ſince that, all has remained quiet. Marſhal Wurmſer arrived here this morning.

Downing-Street, Aug. 27.

Diſpatches of which the following are copies, have been received from Col. Graham, by the Rt Hon. Lord Grenville:

Head-quarters of Field-Marſhal Wurmſer's Army, Valeggio, Auguſt 1.

MY LORD, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhips, that the ſiege of Mantua is raiſed, the French having retreated laſt night with the utmoſt precipitation.

I can now ſend only a very haſty account of the operations of the Imperial army, which have been attended with ſuch ſignal ſucceſs.—The great exertions the enemy were making againſt Mantua determined his Excellency Field-Marſhal Count Wurmſer, to make diſpoſitions for attacking the enemy, without waiting for the arrival of further reinforcements. Accordingly, on the 28th ult. the different corps were aſſembled at their reſpective deſtinations, the army forming four diviſions, which were to advance by different paſſes from the mountains of the Tyrol. The firſt column, on the right of the Lago de Garda, under the orders of Lieutenant General Quaſdanowich, was to march on to Salo and Breſcia; the ſecond, commanded by Lieutenant General Melas, between the lake and the Adige, was to force all the enemy's ſtrong poſts on Monte Baldo; the third was ordered to march, under the command of Lieutenant-Gen. Davidowich, by the great road from Alla, and, being ſeparated only by the Adige from a part of the third diviſion, was to ſupport it, and join it as ſoon a bridge could be placed between Dolci and Rivoli; the fourth column, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Mezaros, was deſigned to turn the enemy's right flank, by marching from Baſſano on Legnago.

Early on the 29th the enemy was attacked on their whole line of poſts, and were every where driven in. Lieut. Gen. Quaſdanowich took 1000 priſoners at Salo and marched on to Breſcia. General Melas attacked the poſt of Ferrara on the ſummit of Monte Baldo, covered by an immenſe ravine; his troops croſſed it with the greateſt intrepidity, and drove the enemy from intrenchments, batteries, and redoubts: A part of his diviſion attacked, with equal courage and ſucceſs, the narrow paſs of Brentino, between the mountain and the Adige. The artillery of the third diviſion ſupported this attack from the left bank of the river; and the ſame corps, which acted under the command of Lieutenant General Sepotendorff, puſhed on along the right bank, and forced the important poſt of Rivoli, where the enemy's batteries commanded the paſſage of the river. In theſe attacks nine pieces of cannon and 1500 men were taken. The other diviſions advanced with little reſiſtance. On the 20th the two center diviſions being united, continued their march in different columns on to Caſtle Nuovo, and Peſchiera; at the defiles of Campora and Cavaggione the enemy were again driven, with loſs, from ſtrong poſitions, and in the night they retreated by Peſchiera.

Major-Gen. Spiegel entered Verona, which the enemy abandoned. On the 31ſt Major-General Pittoni occupied Villa Franca, and the head-quarters were fixed here without oppoſition; a corps of obſervation being left near Peſchiera, under the command of Major-General Bajolitz. Theſe well-concerted and rapid movements determined Gen. Buonaparte to an immediate retreat acroſs the Po and the Mincio. I have the honour to be, &c. THO. GRAHAM.

Head-

Head-quarters, Goito, Aug. 2.

My Lord, Since I had the honour of writing to your Lordſhip yeſterday, the Field-Marſhal has received accounts from General Canto D'Irlas, Commandant of Mantua, which ſtate, that the enemy, having maſked their retreat, by continuing to fire as uſual on the place during the night, he could only ſend his cavalry in purſuit of them yeſterday morning, and that they had already brought in about 600 priſoners, among them a great number of artillery men; that he was in poſſeſſion of all their mortars and cannon, amounting to about 140, with 190,000 ſhells and balls, and great quantities of other ſtores of all kinds. The head-quarters were removed here to-day, and the army will continue the purſuit of the enemy; but the exceſſive fatigue the troops have undergone; the difficulty of ſupplying them at firſt where no magazines could be previouſly formed; and the exceſſive heat of the weather, retard the progreſs of the army. No further report is yet received from Lieutenant-General Quaſdanowich. I have the honour to be, &c.

Tho. Graham.

P. S. No reports having been as yet received from the different diviſions, I cannot mention the loſs of the Imperial army; but I am happy to be able to ſtate, from general information, that it is inconſiderable, in compariſon of what might have been expected from the difficulties that were ſurmounted.

Head quarters, Guidizolo, Aug. 4.

My Lord, Field-Marſhal Wurmſer, with a view of aſſiſting the operations of Lieut. Gen. Quaſdanowich, having ſent Gen. Liptaye with an advanced guard, on the 2d, to Caſtiglione delle Steviere, marched a body of troops early yeſterday morning from Goito to ſupport him.

General Liptaye had been forced to retire from Caſtiglione, and was nearly ſurrounded on the heights between it and Solferino. The cavalry diſengaged him, and the regiments forming as they came up, the affair became general, the Imperial troops maintaining their ground, notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority of numbers of the enemy, till night put an end to the combat. Too much praiſe cannot be given to thoſe regiments which were firſt engaged, and which ſuſtained alone the attack of the three diviſions of the French army, nor to the cavalry, which repeatedly repulſed the French cavalry, conſiſting of 3000 horſe. The whole Auſtrian force engaged conſiſted of about 13,000 infantry and 1500 cavalry. All is quiet hitherto to-day, both armies remaining oppoſite to one another in the ſame poſition as yeſterday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Tho. Graham.

Head-Quarters, Valeggio, Aug. 5.

My Lord, The French army having yeſterday received very conſiderable reinforcements from the Milanois, and a ſtrong column from Bozolo and Marcaria having advanced this morning by St Martino towards Medoli, threatening the rear of the left wing of the Imperial army, which extended into the plain, the Field-Marſhal ordered that its front ſhould be changed, by being thrown back towards the high ground on which the right wing was poſted. During this movement the enemy attacked in great force on the high ground; and ſome of the battalions of the right wing having given way, fell in with thoſe of the left wing not yet poſted. This unfortunately created confuſion, and obliged the Field-Marſhal to retreat to this place. Lieut. Gen. Mezaros, who was on his way from Borgo-forte to join the army, arrived to-day at Goito. There are no accounts yet of Lieut. Gen. Quaſdanowich, ſo that it is probable he is ſtill among the mountains; and the enemy being collected in ſuch force near the ſouth end of the Lago de Garda, it will be very difficult for him now to form a junction that way. I have the honour to be, &c. Tho. Graham.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 23.

Copy of a letter from Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Victory, off Toulon, July 1. 1796.

Sir, The Inconſtant joined this morning from Leghorn; and I incloſe, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, Capt. Freemantle's report of the proceedings of the enemy in Tuſcany, their taking poſſeſſion of Leghorn, and the retreat of the Britiſh factory, with moſt of their property, which they owe to the unparalleled exertions of Capt. Freemantle, and the officers and crew of the Inconſtant; Commodore Nelſon, owing to calms and light winds, not having reached Leghorn Road until the enemy was in poſſeſſion. I am, &c. J. Jervis.

Inconſtant, at Sea, June 30.

SIR, I had the honour of acquainting you, in my letter of the evening of the 23d inſt. accompanied with diſpatches by the Blanche, of the ſuppoſed forcible entry of the French troops into Tuſcany, and their intended invaſion of Leghorn.

On the 24th I attended a meeting of the conſul and factory, where the information that had been received was communicated; and having aſſured them that I would remain at anchor in the road for their protection until the enemy obliged me to weigh, the merchants prepared to embark their goods on board the merchant ſhips and tranſports, which were ordered immediately out of the Mole, and I requeſted Captain Craven would uſe every diſpatch in getting the large ſhips lower maſts, ſpars, &c. launched and ſecured on board the tranſports.

On the 25th, many of the merchant veſſels, and the Elizabeth tranſport, which was ſheathing in the Inner Mole, were got out, and the maſts laſhed alongſide the latter.

On the 26th, the Gorgon arrived about noon, and the remaining large ſpars were launched and ſent to that ſhip, when having got certain information of the intention of the enemy, who ſlept at Pantedera, only eighteen miles from Leghorn, I ordered the whole of the convoy, amounting to twenty-three ſail of ſquare-rigged veſſels, and fourteen tartans, to be got under weigh at day-light on the 27th; a little after noon on that day the French entered the town of Leghorn, and began firing at the Inconſtant about one, when I got under weigh with the only veſſel remaining, which was a prize to L'Aigle, a brig laden with ſhip timber. Two ſmall privateers endeavoured to cut her off, which obliged us to tack to ſupport her, and occaſioned ſome few ſhot being exchanged, which, however, did no damage.

Commodore Nelſon, with the Captain and Meleager, who had received notice of the enemy's deſign, anchored here on 27th at ten o'clock, and the Commodore added the Meleager to the convoy, which was of much importance, as the enemy's ſmall privateers were numerous and enterprizing.

All the ſhipping, nearly the whole of the Engliſh property, and all his Majeſty's naval ſtores and proviſions, have been ſaved; and every Engliſh perſon and Emigre deſirous of leaving Tuſcany, have been received on board ſome of the ſhips.

Commodore Nelſon, in the Captain, remained at anchor off the Malora, and will doubtleſs ſtop any Engliſh ſhips who may not be informed of the French being in poſſeſſion of Leghorn.

I feel myſelf particularly obliged to Lieutenant Grey, employed in the tranſport ſervice, for his great exertions in getting the ſtores, &c. off, and great credit is due to Mr Heatly, agent victualler, who was indefatigable in ſaving the proviſions, wine, &c.

I have cauſe to be ſatisfied with the unanimity and united efforts of every Engliſh ſubject on this occaſion, where ſo little notice could be given; and conſidering that no certain accounts were ever received, that the French were abſolutely in Tuſcany till the 25th, I hope, Sir, you will believe, that nothing has been wanting to accelerate the embarkation, or to accommodate and protect both the perſons and property of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and the unfortunate Emigres, all of which I left ſafe off Cape Corſe yeſterday at noon; Lord Garlies having promiſedto ſee them in ſafety into San Fiorenzo, with the Lively, Meleager, Gorgon, Comet, and Vanneau. I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. F. FREEMANTLE.

Admiralty-Office, July 30.

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Athol Wood, Commander of his Majeſty's ſloop Favourite, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, June 2.

Favourite, St George's Bay, Grenada, Feb. 17. 1796.

SIR, Since I did myſelf the honour of writing you on the 5th inſtant, his Majeſty's ſloop under my command has captured two French privateers, and run one on ſhore within the Bocas on the Iſland of Trinidada; at the ſame time, the Alarm and Zebra captured a privateer to leeward of us, and retook two ſchooners. The name of the largeſt privateer captured by the Favourite is the General Rigaud, of 8 guns and 45 men, moſtly Italians and Spaniards, a moſt deſperate ſet, without any commiſſion; the ſmall one was lately the Hind packet, taken off St Vincent's. The men jumped overboard, and got aſhore before we could take poſſeſſion of the Hind. The name of the privateer run aſhore is the Baran.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES ATHOL WOOD.

[By

[By another letter of 12th March, Captain Wood mentions his having fallen in with three of the enemy's cruizers to windward of this iſland; two ſchooners, one of 10 and the other of 12, and a ſhip of 14 guns. Light and baffling winds prevented their getting along-ſide of the ſhip until eleven at night, when ſhe ſurrendered without reſiſtance. This ſhip was the Suſanna of Liverpool, that had been taken only a few days before, and was fitted and manned by the enemy to cruize againſt the trade of his Majeſty's ſubjects. The two ſchooners eſcaped under the favour of the night.]

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 6.

Admiral Kingſmill in a letter, dated Cork Harbour, July 31, informs, that his Majeſty's ſhips Cerberus and Seahorſe, had, during a cruize, captured a French privateer cutter, called the Calvados, mounting 6 guns, 10 ſwivels, and 38 men, which had been out ten days from Breſt, but had not made any prize, and they ſent her to Plymouth.

Admiralty-Office Aug. 6.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Portſmouth and Spithead, to Mr Nepean, dated Royal William, at Spithead, Aug. 6.

The Telemachus cutter returned this morning from a cruize, with the Marguarita French privateer of 4 guns and 40 men, which ſhe captured yeſterday afternoon off the Owers: The ſaid privateer had, early the ſame morning, taken the ſloop John, William Ayles maſter, from Sunderland, bound to Weymouth, which the Telamachus retook and ſent into this port. Incloſed is Lieut. Criſpo's letter, giving an account of the capture and re-capture above-mentioned.

[Follows Capt. Criſpo's letter, in which nothing very material occurs, only he adds, "She had been three days from Cherbourg, and had only taken this ſloop; but I have the ſatisfaction to add, that by taking her, five other veſſels eſcaped being captured."]

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 20.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Murray, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Halifax, dated on board the Reſolution, July 15.

SIR, The Thetis arrived here on the 1ſt of laſt month, and brought me a letter from Captain Evans (of which I incloſe you a copy, No 1.) giving an account of the capture of the French privateer Vulcan, by his Majeſty's ſloop Spencer; and on the 7th of the ſame month the Eſperance arrived, and brought me a letter from Captain Rodd (of which I alſo incloſe a copy, No 2.) containing an account of another French privateer, named the Poiſſon Volante, formerly the Flying Fiſh, in his Majeſty's ſervice.

[Follows the letters from Captains Evans and Rodd.]

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 20.

A letter of which the following is a copy, has been tranſmitted by Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, dated on Board his Majeſty's ſhip Victory, off Toulon, July 18.

Captain, Porto Ferrajo,

SIR, *July* 10. 1796.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the troops under the command of Major Duncan, took poſſeſſion of the forts and town of Porto Ferrajo this day at ten o'clock.

On my joining the convoy from Baſtia yeſterday forenoon, Major Duncan having done me the favour to come on board, we concerted the moſt proper methods for executing the Viceroy's inſtructions to the Major.

The troops were landed laſt night, about one mile to the weſtward of the town, under the direction of Captain Stuart of the Peterell, and the Major immediately marched cloſe to the gate on the weſt ſide; and at five o'clock this morning ſent in to the Governor the Viceroy's letter, containing the terms which would be granted to the town, and gave him two hours for his anſwer. At half paſt five I came on ſhore, when we received a meſſage from the Governor, deſiring one hour more to conſult with the principal inhabitants. We took this opportunity to aſſure the Tuſcan inhabitants, that they ſhould receive no injury whatever in their perſons or property.

Having ordered the ſhips into the harbour, to their ſeveral ſtations before appointed, the Major and myſelf determined, ſhould the terms offered be rejected, inſtantly to open the fire of the ſhips, and to ſtorm the place on every point from the land and ſea.

The

The harmony and good underſtanding between the army and the navy, employed on this occaſion, will, I truſt, be a further proof of what may be effected by the hearty co-operation of the two ſervices.

I cannot conclude without expreſſing my fulleſt approbation of the zeal and good conduct of every Captain, officer, and man in the ſquadron; and alſo that during that time I was neceſſarily employed on ſhore, that my firſt Lieutenant, Edward Berry, commanded the ſhip, and placed her oppoſite the grand baſtion, within half piſtol ſhot, and in ſuch a manner as could not have failed, had we opened our fire, to have had the greateſt effect. I have the honour to be, &c. HOR. NELSON.

Sir J. Jervis, K. B.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 20.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Downs, dated Auguſt 19.

SIR, I have received a letter from the maſter of his Majeſty's hired armed cutter Lion, dated the 17th, which acquaints me, that on the 16th the Lion, together with the Swallow revenue cutter, chaced a lugger and a ſloop, recaptured the ſloop, and took the lugger; found her to be a French privateer, with ſwivels and ſmall arms, and 17 men, three days from St Valory's, and had not taken any thing but the above ſloop. I am, &c.

JOS. PEYTON.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 20.

By a letter from Sir John Borlaſe Warren, commanding a ſquadron of his Majeſty's frigates, dated the 7th inſtant, information is received, that he had chaced into Dovarnenez Bay, near Breſt, a French convoy, under the protection of a frigate of 30 guns, and a brig of 18, which were driven on ſhore, and the latter bilged; as were alſo a tranſport of 600 tons, and a ſchooner of 80 tons; and that five brigs of 120 tons each, two chaſſe marees of 90, and a dogger of 100 tons, were abandoned by their crews and burnt.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 25.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. dated on board the Royal William, at Spithead, Aug. 23.

Pleaſe to acquaint their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's cutter Speedwell arrived at Spithead this morning with La Breve, French cutter privateer, carrying one ſix pounder, two ſwivels, and twenty-five men, which ſhe took yeſterday morning off St Catherine's Point. The Fly ſloop has alſo ſent into this port La Furet, French lugger privateer, of five ſwivels and twenty-ſeven men, which ſhe took yeſterday ſeven leagues from Portland.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 25.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Ignateaff, commanding her Imperial Majeſty's ſloop Diſpatch, dated Yarmouth Roads, Aug. 22. 1796.

SIR, I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips information, that, cruizing with her Imperial Majeſty's ſloop, under my command, off the Texel, with the fleet, on the 20th inſtant, I gave chace to a ſtrange ſail, and, in the courſe of five hours, by the help of towing and rowing, I came up with her, when, after firing a few ſhot, I had the pleaſure to ſee her ſtrike her colours. She proves to be a ſchooner privateer, mounted with ſix guns and four ſwivels, and having on board thirty-five men. I learned from her captain, that ſhe had captured four Engliſh veſſels, and was then on her paſſage from Norway to the Texel, for which place ſhe had two pilots on board. She was built three years ago, is coppered, and, in my opinion, fit for his Majeſty's ſervice.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 30.

Extract of a letter from Sir Peter Parker, Bart. dated on board the Royal William at Spithead, Aug. 28.

The Telemachus cutter brought in yeſterday a ſmall French privateer of 4 ſwivels and 22 men, and alſo a ſmuggling veſſel; both which were taken the ſame day at the back of the Iſle of Wight.

This morning Captain Amos, of the Swallow cutter in the ſervice of his Majeſty's revenue, brought into this port a French privateer, called Petit Diable, of the burden of ſix tons, belonging to Calais, which he captured laſt night off Farleigh. The crew conſiſted of the firſt and ſecond captain and 12 men.

[The Gazette of Sept. 6. contains a letter from Captain Drury of his Majeſty's ſhip Alfred, ſtating, that on his way to Jamaica, he had captured the French national frigate La Renomee, of 44 guns, and 320 men, without any loſs. She is a very fine frigate, only two years old.]

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

FRANCE.

The proceedings of the Directory, have long been carried on with ſo much ſecrecy, that we have not attempted for ſome time, to ſay any thing regarding the affairs of the Cabinet at Paris. In the courſe of the month, however, there have been conſiderable commotions in that city. On the night of the 10th, a ſerious inſurrection took place. The Jacobinical inſurgents, to the number of between 1400 and 1500, attempted to take poſſeſſion of the camp of Grenelle. A regular battle enſued, and ſeveral lives were loſt. The promptitude of the meaſures adopted to reſtore tranquility, ſoon produced the deſired effect. A military commiſſion has been inſtituted for the purpoſe of trying ſuch of the inſurgents as were apprehended, and the legiſlative bodies have reſolved, that domiciliary viſits ſhall be daily made in certain departments.

Sept. 22. It was yeſterday about one o'clock after mid-day, that the conſpirators of Grenelle were ſhot at the head of the camp. It was the firſt time that any one had been ſhot in Paris ſince the revolution. The twelve convicts were conducted in two carriages, in the midſt of a ſtrong armed force, and a concourſe of citizens, which was wiſely prevented from vociferating and abuſing men, who were about to pay for their crimes with their lives. They had, it is ſaid, not only an aſſured, but a gay air. They embraced each other as they deſcended from the carriages. They were ordered to kneel; only four obeyed. General Jacob, one of the conſpirators, ſaid to the ſoldiers, "Fire; I do not fear death." The ſignal being given, they all fell except Cailleux, who was but ſlightly wounded. He was proſtrated by a ſecond diſcharge.

WEST INDIES.

No movements of any conſequence have taken place for ſome time. It appears that the ravages of the yellow fever have not quite ceaſed.

A diſagreement having taken place between the Spaniards and the French Commiſſioners, relative to the ſurrender of St Domingo, a part of the Spaniſh inhabitants ſent a deputation to General Forbes, ſoliciting his protection. The Britiſh General, in conſequence, iſſued a proclamation, offering his protection, and guaranteeing to them, under the banners of his Britannic Majeſty, ſafety to their perſons and property.

LONDON.

The affairs of Europe were never perhaps more critical and intereſting than at preſent. France, on one ſide, having made peace with Spain, and entered into a treaty both offenſive and defenſive with that power, will naturally look on the ſucceſsful operations of Buonaparte in Italy, as preſages of univerſal conqueſt in that quarter; and of ſucceſs to their ſchemes in the ſouth and weſt of Europe: While, on the other ſide, the addreſs, ſkill, and intrepid exertions of the Archduke, ſeem to threaten the total deſtruction of the hitherto ſucceſsful army of the Sambre and Meuſe. Jourdan's army diſperſed and driven behind the Lahn, gives the Archduke an opportunity of ſending a ſtrong reinforcement to aid General la Tour in his operations againſt Moreau, who ſeems to be between the two armies. Wherever the French have been, both in Italy and Germany, they ſeem to have exaſperated the peaſantry by their rapacity and cruelty. Whenever an opportunity offers, they riſe up in arms againſt them.—The ſquadron ſent out by the French, ſeems to raiſe ſuſpicions of the fate of the Newfoundland fiſhery; but the reinforcement ſent to that quarter by Sir Alan Gardner, it is hoped will be able to protect them, and defeat the ſchemes of the enemy. Much has of late been ſaid regarding a peace: The Britiſh cabinet ſeem to go every reaſonable and prudent length to obtain that much wiſhed-for object.—The reſult of Mr Hammond's miſſion to the continent, and of the negotiations for a paſſport for an embaſſy to Paris, will probably be ſoon laid before Parliament, which has juſt met, and which will immediately, when the neceſſary forms are gone through, proceed to the national buſineſs.

At home Britain is in a moſt reſpectable ſtate of defence, our troops at preſent amount to no fewer than 152,000 effective men; and from the augmentations that are about to take place, will ſhortly be little leſs than 180,000 men. Our navy is alſo in a formidable condition. The amount of the naval eſtabliſhment at this time is greater than has been known. The laſt return to the 31ſt of Auguſt makes the number of ſhips in commiſſion 467, of which 122 are of the line from 74 to 112 guns; eighteen of 50; 180 frigates from 24 to 44 guns; and 147 ſloops, brigs, and cutters.

Sept.

Sept. 1. Thomas Macdonald, Eſq; formerly of Edinburgh, W. S. counſellor at law, has been appointed one of two commiſſioners to go to America, on the part of his Majeſty, purſuant to the late treaty with the United States. By that treaty it was provided, that two commiſſioners ſhould be appointed by his Majeſty; two by the preſident of the United States; and a fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four, or, if not unanimous, by lot, in the manner preſcribed by the treaty: That theſe five, or any three of them, ſhould conſtitute a board, to ſit firſt at Philadelphia, but with power to adjourn from place to place as they ſhould ſee cauſe, and to determine finally and without appeal, according to equity and juſtice, all claims by Britiſh ſubjects againſt the inhabitants of the United States, as at the time of the peace.

6. In the London Gazette of this evening are two orders from the King in council, dated Weymouth, Sept. 3. for licenſing, till the 25th of December next, the exportation of goods, in neutral veſſels, to the United Provinces, Auſtria, and Italy; and the accepting, indorſing, and paying bills of exchange, &c. from the ſaid places, under certain reſtrictions therein ſet forth.

On Friday the 18th, a little before 12 o'clock, a moſt alarming and dreadful fire broke out in a warehouſe belonging to and adjoining the brewery of Meſſrs Harvey and Fairclough, in Cheapſide, Liverpool, and could not be got under till the whole of the building, with its valuable contents, were conſumed, viz. Mr Middleton's ſtock of cotton machinery, &c. 12,000 buſhels of wheat, 6000 ditto of barley and oats, with the ſtock of hops, malt, &c. belonging to the brewery concern, and amounting in the whole to the value of 25,000l. Five perſons, who were working at one of the engines, were cruſhed to death, and ten others bruiſed and wounded in ſo dreadful a manner, that four of them are ſince dead in the Infirmary.

23. Yeſterday at four o'clock, the Amphion frigate of 32 guns, Captain Iſrael Pellew, laſhed along-ſide the Princeſſa hulk at Plymouth, blew up with a dreadful exploſion. The ſhock felt was like an earthquake. In a moment the fore part of the ſhip was ſcattered in 10,000 ſhivers, and nothing but wreck to be ſeen. There were near 300 men, women, and children on board when this ſhocking accident happened. The returns this morning are, Captain Pellew, one lieutenant, one purſer, one midſhipman, one mate, one boatſwain and mate, and 33 ſeamen and marines ſaved: ſeveral of theſe badly wounded. The reſt, ſhocking to relate, conſigned to eternity! About 42 bodies were picked up, and carried to the bone-houſe of the royal hoſpital, and placed in coffins, among which are ſix young women. How this accident happened is yet unknown. Captain Pellew, Captain Swaffield, of the Overyſſel of 64 guns, and a lieutenant of the Amphion, were dining together; hearing ſome buſtle, Captain Pellew and the lieutenant ran into the quarter-gallery, and the ſhip inſtantly blew up, forward. Captain Pellew was blown on the hulk, and the lieutenant into the water. Both were ſaved. Captain Pellew wounded in the face, and the lieutenant in the leg. Poor Captain Swaffield, a Mr Spry, jun. upholder, of Dock, and his ſon, were all ſunk with the wreck. A ſergeant of the North Devon was alſo blown up, with ſeveral other perſons viſiting their friends, it being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's coronation. The maſter, gunner, carpenter, and mates, Lieutenant Campbell of the marines, (nephew of Colonel Campbell) are amongſt the unfortuate ſufferers.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 26. A liſt of men ſaved from the Amphion, tranſmitted by Admiral Sir Richard King, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Plymouth, to Mr Nepean.

Captain—Iſrael Pellew.

Lieutenant—James Muir.

Armourer—James Harry.

Seamen James Ruſſel, James Stanley, Michael Kerley, John Lacey, Benjamin Farewell, William Smith, William Cantel, James Prior, Michael Conelly, John Satchell, John Jones, Daniel Driſcoll, Charles Harriſon, John Paterſon, Robert Erewick, Peter Colleld, William Atkinſon, William Elliot, Iſaac Bateman, Matthew Powers, Ebenezer Thompſon, Samuel Giles, Richard Rouley.

All the above have received contuſions or are hurt in different degrees.

Maſter's mate—Henry Haywood, not hurt.

Marines—Benjamine Hollinworth, Robert Mansfield, John Kenton, William Collar, Charles Moorhead, James Stanly, Thomas Cooper, Thomas Cranſton, William Wheelin, George Adams, John Beaufoy, Michael Freney;

Boatſwain—Henry Montanden;

Have

Have received contuſions, or are hurt in different degrees.

There may be a few more ſaved, who were ſuppoſed to be on ſhore, but their names have not yet been procured.

DUBLIN.

Sept. 18. This day a number of perſons, charged with the crime of high treaſon, were brought to town from Belfaſt. They were next day brought before Mr Juſtice Boyd, and, after a long examination, were remanded to priſon, where they remain in cloſe confinement. Government having received information of the treaſonable practices of the above perſons, two meſſengers were diſpatched on Thurſday to take them into cuſtody. The meſſengers having communicated their buſineſs to the Marquis of Downſhire and Lord Caſtlereagh, the two regiments quartered at Belfaſt were under arms early on Friday morning, and took their ſtations at the ends of the ſtreets which lead from the town. Some of the perſons accuſed meant to go to the country, but finding their retreat obſtructed, made a virtue of neceſſity, and ſurrendered themſelves. A man of the name of Weir was taken into cuſtody by the Earl of Weſtmeath, and lodged in Carrickfergus goal. Several others have been taken up in different parts on ſimilar charges.

EDINBURGH.

Aug. 28. Accounts from various parts of the country inform of the commencement of the barley harveſt.

On the 29th of Auguſt, about 11 o'clock as Mr George Bathie, brewer in Dundee, was ſeeing ſome friends go on board a ſhip bound for London, the night being very dark, he unfortunately ſtepped over the pier, and was drowned.

Sept. 3. A great number of meal-dealers in Glaſgow were fined for expoſing meal to ſale, which was ſpoiled by having been too long in their poſſeſſion.

In conſequence of orders from the Treaſury, the Board of Cuſtoms at Edinburgh have given directions to the ſeveral ports in Scotland to prevent all Spaniſh ſhips, which may be in any of the ports, from proceeding on their voyages, until further orders upon the ſubject.

14. This day at a meeting of the Lord Lieutenant of the city of Edinburgh, the Field Officers, the Captains of Companies, and Committee of Management of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, the Lord Lieutenant called the attention of the meeting to the preſent ſituation of public affairs, and requeſted their advice. The officers and committee having deliberated accordingly, came to the following opinion: "That we view, without the ſmalleſt apprehenſion, the acceſſion of ſtrength which France has received by the junction of Spain; an event which we think will be attended with conſequences fatal only to the deluded government which has allowed itſelf to be ſeduced, or rather terrified, into ſuch an unnatural alliance: But, as this apparent increaſe of ſtrength muſt give additional confidence to our enemies, it is highly expedient to ſhow them, that this country is capable of increaſing its exertions in proportion to the force brought againſt it. That it is of great importance, that the exertions of the country ſhould be attended with as little expence to Government as poſſible, and ſhould leave at its diſpoſal for foreign ſervice the regular armies of the Crown. That in theſe views an augmentation of the Volunteer Corps appears to be a moſt deſirable object, as it will further ſhow our enemies that our conſtitution cannot be overthrown but by the extirpation of the people. That the corps of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers was originally limited to 700 only, becauſe that number was deemed ſufficient for the exigency of the moment. That it appears to be proper that the number of the corps ſhould now be increaſed, leaving it to be afterwards conſidered by the Lord Lieutenant, whether, in point of neceſſity and expediency, the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers ſhould be formed into two battalions."

The Lord Lieutenant having conſidered the above opinion, highly approves of it; and invites all well affected inhabitants of this city and ſuburbs, capable of bearing arms, to enrol themſelves amongſt the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers. JAMES STIRLING, L. L.

18. At a Juſtice of Peace Court held here, a great many private ſtills were condemned, and heavy penalties awarded; and a woman named Mary Johnſton, alias Robertſon, reſiding in the Abbeyhill, was convicted in the penalty of 30l. Sterling, but not being able to pay down the penalty, ſhe was ſent to the Bridewell for ſix months. Another perſon was fined in 100l.

An elegant monument is erecting in the Canongate Church-yard to the memory of George Drummond, Eſq; who repeatedly filled the office of Chief Magiſtrate of this city, greatly to his own honour, and ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the citizens.

We are informed that ſeveral gentlemen at Liverpool have already ſubſcribed ſixty guineas for the relief of the family of Robert Burns the Poet.

On the evening of the 20th curt. as a ſervant of Colonel Gordon was travelling north with two horſes, he was attacked, within four miles of Stirling, by three men on foot, who demanded one of the horſes. The ſervant, refuſing to comply with their unreaſonable demand, was beat in a cruel manner, and robbed of his watch, &c. The robbers intention was undoubtedly to carry off both horſe; and they would ſurely have effected their purpoſe, but for the unruline's of the horſes, who kept the fellows at bay till the ſervant recovered, who ſeeing the horſes diſengaged, ſeized the opportunity, mounted, and got off.

21. This evening Thomas Urquhart, late deputy poſtmaſter of Kirkwall, was brought here and committed to priſon, on a charge of having abſtracted letters and money from the Poſt office of that place.

On Tueſday the 27th, the camp at Dunbar broke up. The Windſor Foreſters marched for Perth barracks; the Perthſhire Fencible Cavalry marched for Kelſo, &c. on their route to England; and the Rutlandſhire to Hamilton barracks.

On the night between Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt, a ſloop belonging to Cramond, laden with kelp from the Highlands, the maſter's name Falconer, was wrecked near Dunbar, and every perſon on board periſhed. One family in Cramond had three ſons on board.

It is a curious fact, that ever ſince the acceſſion of George I. to the throne of theſe realms; or rather, ſince the Duke of Berry, grandſon of Louis XIV. aſcended the throne of Spain, in every war in which Great Britain has been engaged with either France or Spain ſingly, ſhe has had to contend with both before the concluſion of hoſtilities. Even at one period, when France quarrelled with Spain, and England entered into an alliance againſt the latter, the Court of Verſailles ſuddenly made a peace with the Spaniards, and both united againſt Britain.

The following gentlemen have received their degree of M.D. at the Univerſity this year:

SCOTLAND

James Hare,	*De Phthiſi.*
John Barclay,	*De Anima ſeu principio vitali.*
James Bell,	*De Apoplexia hydrocephalica.*
John Heddie,	*De Variola.*
J. A. Bannerman,	*De Dyſenteria.*
Robt. Lidderdale,	*De Imaginatione.*

ENGLAND.

Wm Woolcombe,	*De Peritonitide puerperarum.*
Tho. Archd. Murray,	*De Phænomenis et natura morbi ex ſubmerſione oriundi.*
Tho. Stokes Salmon,	*De Chorea.*
William Webb,	*Quædam de morbis epidemicis, &c.*
John Yelloly,	*De Synanche tracheali.*
Tho. W. Routh,	*De Typho petechiali.*

WALES.

Charles Mogan,	*De Podagra.*

IRELAND.

John Beamiſh,	*De Pneumonia.*
Tully M'Hugh,	*De Podagra.*
Andrew Galbraith,	*Quædam de erroribus evitandis in Studiis Medicinæ proſequendis complectens.*
James Kirby,	*De Typho.*
Savage Donovan,	*De Synanche maligna.*
Samuel Adams,	*De Phthiſi pulmonali.*
Francis Macartney,	*De Variola.*
Bartholomew Carter,	*De Infantibus tractandis*
James Sheehy,	*De Hydrocephalo interno*
Peter Maclouchlin,	*De Gulo humano.*

VIRGINIA.

David Walker,	*De Inflammatione.*
James Jones,	*De Tetano.*
John Adam,	*De Suſpenſa reſpiratione.*
Francis Peyton,	*De Dyſenteria.*

JAMAICIA.

James Vernon,	*De Diabete.*
Bernard Harding,	*De Typho hæmorrhagico.*

DOMINICA.

Henry Nibbs,	*De Variola.*

BARBADOES.

Dominic Lynch,	*De Podagra.*

DURING the month of September the weather has continued favourable. Excepting the equinoctial ſtorm, which only laſted about 50 hours with any degree of ſeverity, there has ſcarcely been an unfavourable day for the harveſt. However, the grain is by no means either all got in or cut down. Though the good weather continues, it will be the end of October before the harveſt be finiſhed. The thermometer has ranged from forty-ſeven to fifty-eight deg. and we

we have had at different times pretty ſharp froſts in the mornings. The butcher market continues unuſually high for the ſeaſon, beſt beef and mutton 5d. veal 6d. per lb. and the ſupply of fiſh has been ſcanty. The aſſize of bread is coming faſt down, the houſhold loaf being now 7¼, and is ſoon to be lowered to 6½.

The Engliſh report for Auguſt ſtates, that perhaps at no period have the operations of nature ſo completely aided the induſtry of the huſbandman as in the preſent ſeaſon. A more abundant crop, and more favourable weather for getting it in, has ſcarcely been remembered. It is additionally fortunate for the public, that our cultivators of the earth, tempted by the great prices of grain during the laſt year, were induced to ſow an unuſually large proportion of their lands with wheat. Importations to a very great extent have alſo taken place, which, with our own ſuperabundant produce, can ſcarcely fail to make grain far more plentiful than it has been for many years.

Such is the general reſult of a correſpondence through nearly twenty diſtricts of Great Britain: The particular reports of ſingle diſtricts, it is believed, will not conſiderably affect it. In this place it may be intereſting to mention the average prices of wheat in correſponding months within the laſt ten years.

In 1786, July	37	6	Auguſt	39	0	Per Qr.
In 1792, —	39	8	—	42	10	
In 1795, —	93	10	—	113	7	
In 1796, —	80	4	—	75	6	

The average in Mark-lane, in the four weeks of July and Auguſt, in the preſent year, has been 67s. 8d. and 44s. 6½d. In the northern diſtricts, the barley and oats and beans are very far ſhort of expectation, though the late warm weather has much aſſiſted them. The peaſe promiſe to be a better crop. The crops of this grain have proved very full and luxuriant in the eaſtern and midland, and particularly ſo in the ſouthern and weſtern diſtricts. Stock of all kinds, however, ſtill continue at high prices, and little variation has yet taken place in any of the fairs or markets. The ſeaſon throughout has proved highly favourable to Fallowing: Indeed the ground never appeared in a better ſtate of culture. Hops promiſe variouſly. Complaints are made in Kent of the ſhortneſs of bine, and in Worceſterſhire of the mould.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1. At Balyoukan, Alexander Fergunſon, Eſq; of Balyoukan, to Miſs Iſabella Watſon, only daughter of Dr E. Watſon, Leiceſter-ſtreet, London.

2. At York, Sir Charles Turner, Bart. M. P. to Miſs Newcomen, daughter of Sir William Newcomen, Bart. Ireland.

5. At Balharry, George Kinloch, Eſq: of Kinloch, to Miſs Helen Smyth, daughter of John Smyth, Eſq; of Balharry.

James Adams, Eſq; M. P. to Miſs Hammond, ſiſter-in-law to the Rt Hon. Henry Addington.

9. Mr Thomſon, Naval Officer, Leith, to Miſs Fyers, daughter of the late Thomas Fyers, Eſq.

15. At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Forbes, late of Jamaica, to Miſs Eliza Lumſden, daughter of the Rev. Robert Lumſden, late miniſter of New Machar.

19. At Edinburgh, Archibald Campbell, Eſq; of Clathick, Advocate, to Miſs Mary Ann Erſkine, daughter of the late Rev. Mr William Erſkine.

26. At Greenock, Mr Robert Tweedie merchant, Edinburgh, to Miſs Mary Mathie, only daughter of the late Captain Mathie of that place.

— At Port Glaſgow, Alexander Dunlop, Eſq, merchant in Greenock, to Miſs Margaret Colboun, daughter of Wm Colboun, Eſq; of Kenmuir.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 31. The Lady of Sir William Auguſtus Cunningham, Bart. a daughter.

— Mrs Stuart Monteath, a ſon.

Sept. 5. Mrs Molle, of Mains, a daughter.

7. Mrs Dirom, of Mount Annan, a daughter.

8. Mrs Lawrenſon of Inverighty, a daughter.

10. Mrs Watſon, ſpouſe to Mr John Watſon writer, Merchant-ſtreet, a daughter.

11. Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.

14. The Lady of Francis Sitwell, Eſq; a daughter.

15. Lady Auguſta Clavering, a ſon.

16. Mrs Dewar of Vogrie, a daughter.

17. The Marchioneſs of Tweeddale, a daughter.

— Mrs Maclean of Lochbuy, a daughter.

22. Lady Gathcart, a daughter.

24. At Ancrum, the Lady of Sir John Scott, Bart. a daughter.

— Mrs Campbell of Barcalden, a ſon.

25. Mrs Cameron of Locheil, a ſon.

29. Lady Grace Douglas, a ſon.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

On the 10th July, in the 64th year of his age, David Rattenhouſe, the Newton of America. He ſucceeded Dr Franklin, as Preſident of the Philoſophical Society, and is ſucceeded by Dr Prieſtley.

At New York, Mr David Briggs, merchant, younger brother of Mr Alexander Briggs, wine merchant, Dalkeith.

On his paſſage to Bombay, Lieut. George Forbes, of the Madraſs cavalry, ſecond ſon of the late Charles Forbes, Eſq; of Achernach.

At Port au-Prince, Capt. Lewis, of his Majeſty's ſhip Hannibal.

At Jamaica, Colonel Lewis, from St Domingo; he held the office of Quarter-maſter General to his Majeſty's forces.

At Cape Nicola Mole, Lieut. Colonel Mackenzie, of the 21ſt light dragoons, eldeſt ſon of Mr Alexander Mackenzie, W. S.

At Calcutta, Mr John Chalmer, eldeſt ſon of the late William Chalmer, Eſq; of Dalry.

At Jamaica, Lieut. John Maxwell Taylor, of the 3d Weſt India regiment, ſon of the Rev. Dr William Taylor, one of the miniſters of Glaſgow.

In Berkeley county, Virginia, Mr Charles Roberts, at the uncommon age of 116 years.

In the Weſt Indies, Lieutenant Colonel Maſon, of the 32d regiment.

At St Domingo, Lieut. Colonel George Legard, of the 69th regiment of foot.

At Martinique, Lieutenant Philip Anſtruther, of the royal navy, ſon of Sir Robert Anſtruther of Balcaſkie, Bart.

Lately, Mr William Windreſs, aged 110, of Gaſtang, Lancaſhire.

At Liſbon, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Capt. John Conyngham, of the 43d regiment of foot.

At Bath, Robert Ferguſſon, Eſq; aged 91, formerly an eminent merchant at Cork.

Aug. 23. At his houſe in the county of Haddington, Alexander Burn, Eſq.

24. At Barnes, Surrey, Rear Admiral John Stanton, aged 67.

28. Miſs Alexandrina Elphinſton, youngeſt daughter of the late Alexander Elphinſton, Eſq; Advocate.

31. At Craigbarnet, Mrs Anne Stirling, ſpouſe to John Stirling, Eſq; of Craigbarnet.

— At Lundie houſe, Lieut. Col. Duncan of Lundie, ſucceeded by his brother the Admiral.

Sept. 1. Rt Hon. David Murray, Earl Mansfield, Viſcount Stormont, Knight of the Thiſtle, Preſident of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council, Heritable Keeper of the Royal Palace of Scoon, and joint Chief Clerk of the Court of King's Bench. His Lordſhip ſucceeded his father in 1748, and his uncle in 1793 vol. 55. p. 154. He married firſt Henrietta, daughter of Count Bunan of Saxony; and 2dly, Louiſa, ſiſter to Lord Cathcart, Counteſs of Mansfield in her own right, who ſurvives, and is ſucceeded in titles and eſtate by his ſon David William, born 1777. His Lordſhip was appointed in 1755 his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony; afterwards, in the ſame character to the Emperor and Empreſs of Germany; and ſince then to the French King. He filled the office of Juſtice General in Scotland for ſeveral years, which he lately reſigned to his Grace the Duke of Montroſe; and after ſerving in ſeveral of the Principal Offices of State, died Preſident of the Council. His Lordſhip had repreſented the Scots Peers in the higher houſe of Parliament ever ſince 1754, and was the only one alive of the ſixteen, except Lord Findlater, who was then elected; and what is ſingular, in laſt Parliament he ſat in a double capacity, as Viſcount Stormont, repreſenting the Scots Peers (no new election taking place, as in the caſe of Duke of Queenſberry and Lord Abercorn, v. 49. p. 153) and as a Britiſh Earl, by the title of Earl Mansfield.

PREFERMENTS.

Francis James Jackſon, Eſq; to be Ambaſſador to the Ottoman Porte.

Sir Wm Faucitt, to be Governor of Chelſea Hoſpital.

Colonel Jeffery Amherſt, to be Governor of Upnor Caſtle.

Lord Mulgrave to be Governor of Scarborough caſtle.

Maj. Gen. T. Muſgrave to be Governor of Tilbury and Graveſend.

Col. Wm G. Strutt, Deputy Governor of Stirling Caſtle.

The Earl of Chatham, to be Preſident of the Council.

The Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, Clerk to the Court of King's Bench.

Brook Watſon, Eſq; Lord Mayor, Stephen Langſton and William Staines, Eſqrs; Sheriffs of the city of London for the enſuing year.

Thomas Hay, Eſq; Chamberlain of the city of Edinburgh, in room of Hugh Buchan, Eſq; reſigned.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Sept. 30.

Wheat, 33s. Barley, 25s. Oats, 17s. 6d. Peaſe, 21s. 6d. No old barley in the market.

Edinburgh, Sept. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 11d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Sept. 5.	Sept. 29.
Bank Stock	ſhut
3 per cent. red. ſhut	ſhut
3 per cent. conſ. 54¾ 54	57 ⅜ ⅝
4 per cent. 75⅜ 72¼	ſhut
India Stock	176
India Bonds——	
Lot. Tick.——	11l. 14s

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And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country
By ALLEN & WEST, No 16. Paternoſter-row, London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

There was not room on the Cover for acknowledging the receipt of ſeveral communications.

The Traditional account concerning the death of John, Earl of Gowry, does not differ much, as to the facts, from that given by Principal Robertſon; the reaſoning and concluſions from theſe, accords with the view given of that tranſaction, but we do not think the paper throws any new light upon this myſterious part of our hiſtory.

There is a good deal of humour and eaſy rhime in *Philo-Scoticus*' Story. The whole is much too long for our Miſcellany—if he chuſes we ſhall give a part of it. He will alſo advert, that, in many paſſages, it is rather indelicate—theſe ſhould be expunged if the author means to publiſh it as a ſeparate poem.

Antiquarius may depend upon getting back the original.

The paper upon *Innoculation* ſhall alſo be returned. We muſt abridge it a little.

K. will appear next month.

ERRATA.—Page 688. col. 1. line 4. *for* pariſh *read* Univerſity.
Page 689. line 32. from the top, *for* Kinnoul *read* Kinneil.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

IT has long been the practice in Germany, Denmark, and the countries on the ſhores of the Baltic, not only for thoſe who fatten bullocks for the butcher, but for thoſe who keep milk cows, to give them frequently what they call A DRINK, which is a kind of pottage, prepared differently in different parts of the country, and in different ſeaſons, according to the facility with which one or other of the articles occaſionally employed in it may be procured, and according to the different fancies of individuals. The articles moſt commonly uſed are, bran, oatmeal, brewers' grains, maſhed patatoes or turnip, ryemeal, with a large proportion of water; ſometimes two or three, or more of theſe articles are united in forming the drink, and of whatever ingredients the drink conſiſts, a few eggs, for the moſt part, and a large proportion of ſalt, are always added.

Kitchens have been built in different parts of Germany, particularly in Bavaria, and large boilers provided and fitted up in the ſtables and cow-houſes, merely for the purpoſe of preparing food for the horſes and cattle; the example has been followed in ſeveral inſtances in this country. It is aſſerted by many very intelligent farmers who have adopted this new method of feeding, that it is highly advantageous; that the drink, by being boiled, is rendered more nouriſhing and wholeſome; and that the expence of fuel, and the trouble attending this proceſs, is amply compenſated by the advantage derived from the improvment of the food. They even found it their intereſt to continue the boiling a conſiderable time, two or three hours for inſtance, as the food continued to be ſtill farther improved the longer the boiling was continued, always adding a quantity of common ſalt.

Common ſalt is both agreeable and nutritious to animals as well as to the human ſpecies. In Germany they catch the wild horſes in the woods by laying baits of ſalt for them.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER 1796.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GEORGE LORD MACARTNEY.

THIS nobleman, whoſe talents have been from his youth employed in the ſervice of his country, and whoſe amiable qualities have acquired him the eſteem and regard of all to whom he is known, is of an ancient family ſettled in Ireland, though originally from Scotland. He has been the architect of his own fortune in a great meaſure, and has, on every occaſion, ſhewn that he is deſerving of the honours conferred upon him. He is the only ſon of George Macartney, Eſq; of Auchinleck in Scotland, of an ancient family, who was ſecond ſon of another George Macartney, by Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. John Winder, Prebendary of Kilroot, and Rector of Carmony, in the county of Antrim. He was born in the year 1737. His education, we believe, was received in Ireland, and from his literary acquirements appears to have been liberal. In the early part of his life he travelled with the two ſons of the late Lord Holland, by which nobleman he was introduced into buſineſs. At the age of 27 years, in 1763, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and in October following received the honour of knighthood. In June 1766, with the conſent of his Sovereign, he had conferred on him, by the King of Poland, the moſt ancient order of the White Eagle; and on the 20th of November 1767, he was appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

He ſoon afterwards returned from Ruſſia, and was employed in his own country as Secretary to Lord Townſhend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In April 1768, he was choſen to repreſent the borough of Cockermouth in the parliament of Great Britain, and in July following obtained a ſeat in the Iriſh Parliament, being choſen for Armagh. In the beginning of 1769, he was ſworn of the Privy Council of Ireland, and continued in that kingdom during the reſt of Lord Townſhend's adminiſtration. In June 1772, he was nominated a Knight of the Bath, and was inſtalled at Weſtminſter by proxy the 15th of the ſame month.

In 1774, he was choſen Member of the Britiſh Parliament for the boroughs of Air, Irvine, Rothſay, Campbeltown, and Inverary, and in December 1775, was appointed Captain General and Governor in Chief of the iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago; in which poſt he continued until the year 1779, when, on the capture of theſe iſlands by the French, he was ſent a priſoner to France. On the 10th of June 1776, his Majeſty, by privy ſeal at St James's, and by patent at Dublin 19th July following, advanced him to the Peerage by the title of Lord Macartney, Baron of Liſſanoure in the county of Antrim, though he did not take his ſeat until the 12th of March 1788.

After having ſerved his country in Ruſſia, in Ireland, and in the Weſt Indies, a new ſcene opened, and in De-

cember 1780, he was called upon by Government, and by the Eaſt India Company, to take charge of their affairs at Madras and its dependencies. He was accordingly appointed Governor and Preſident of Fort St George, where his conduct obtained ſuch univerſal approbation, that in February 1785, he was appointed Governor-General of Bengal. But this office, honourable and lucrative as it was, he declined to accept, and returned to England in January following. During his reſidence in India, he refuſed to accept any preſents from the Country Powers, or any other perſon; and on his return to Britain gave in, upon oath, a ſtate of the property gained in the Company's ſervice (which is now adopted as a law in an act of parliament reſpecting property acquired in the Eaſt Indies). The Court of Directors, on the 12th of April 1786, voted him their thanks for his very honourable and diſintereſted conduct, and at ſame time granted him an annuity of 1500l. during his life, for his diſtinguiſhed and meritorious ſervices.

This honourable teſtimony in favour of Lord Macartney's conduct in India, was not ſufficient to exempt him from being involved in a ſituation which, as a public character, we cannot but think he ought not to have ſuffered himſelf to be placed in. Having, in India, diſapproved of the conduct of Major-Gen. Stuart, he ſuperſeded that officer, and ſent him to Europe. Diſcontented with this mark of diſgrace, on Lord Macartney's arrival in England, the General called his Lordſhip into the field for ſatisfaction. They met accordingly near Kenſington, the 7th of May 1786, when, after firing each his piſtol, Lord Macartney was wounded, the ſeconds interfered, and the buſineſs ended.

After this tranſaction, Lord Macartney enjoyed for ſeveral years the quiet of a retired life, until the year 1792, when he was ſelected to go on an embaſſy to China. This embaſſy employed near three years; ſince which period his Lordſhip has reſided ſome time at the court of the exiled King of France; and lately, in conſideration of the various ſervices performed by his Lordſhip, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to advance him to the dignity of a Britiſh Peer.

His Lordſhip, on the 1ſt of February 1768, married Lady Jane Stuart, ſecond daughter of the late Earl of Bute, and ſiſter of the preſent Marquis, but by her has no iſſue.

ACCOUNT OF JEFFERY HUDSON,

THE CELEBRATED DWARF OF CHARLES I.

IN Lord Dunmore's lodgings in Holyroodhouſe, there is a fine picture falſely attributed to Vandyck, but really painted by Mytens, repreſenting King Charles I. and his Queen ſetting out on a hunting party; the figures are all whole lengths: among the attendants is a portrait of Jeffery Hudſon, the celebrated dwarf. The life of this little hero was extremely ſingular and eventful. He was the ſon of a labourer, born at Oakeham in Buckinghamſhire, A. D. 1619. At ſeven years of age he was taken into the ſervice of the Duke of Buckingham, being then only eighteen inches high. On the Queen being entertained at Burleigh-houſe, the ſeat of that Duke, little Jeffery was brought on the table in a cold pye; the cruſt of which being broken, he was taken out, and preſented by the Ducheſs to her Majeſty, who took him into her ſervice, and afterwards ſent him to France to fetch over her midwife. In a maſque at court, the King's gigantic porter drew him out of his pocket, as if going to eat him, to the great ſurpriſe and diverſion of all the ſpectators. In his paſſage to France for the midwife, he was taken by a pirate, and carried into Dunkirk. His captivity, and duel with a turkey cock, in that port, were celebrated by Sir William Davenant in his poem intitled *Jeoffreidos*. He is ſaid, after

after thirty, to have grown to the height of three feet nine inches. His diminutive ſize did not prevent his acting in a military character; for, during the civil wars, he ſerved as a captain of horſe. He followed the fortunes of his royal miſtreſs into France, A. D. 1644, where he unluckily engaged in a quarrel with Mr Crofts, who, on a duel being agreed on, came into the field armed only with a ſquirt; a ſecond meeting was appointed on horſeback, in which Jeffery killed his antagoniſt at the firſt ſhot. For this he was expelled the court, which ſent him to ſea, when he was again taken by a Turkiſh rover, and ſold into Barbary. On his releaſe he was made a captain in the royal navy; and on the final retreat of Queen Henrietta, attended her to France, and remained there till the Reſtoration. In 1682, he was committed to the Gatehouſe, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the Popiſh plot; where he ended his life at the age of ſixty-three.

From Groſe's Antiquities of Scotland.

ANECDOTES OF VOLTAIRE.

BY MR GIBBON.

BEFORE I was recalled from Switzerland, I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the moſt extraordinary man of the age; a poet, an hiſtorian, a philoſopher, who has filled thirty quartos, of proſe and verſe, with his various productions, often excellent, and always entertaining. Need I add the name of Voltaire! After forfeiting, by his own miſconduct, the friendſhip of the firſt of kings, he retired, at the age of ſixty, with a plentiful fortune, to a free and beautiful country, and reſided two winters (1757 and 1758) in the town or neighbourhood of Lauſanne. My deſire of beholding Voltaire, whom I then rated above his real magnitude, was eaſily gratified. He received me with civility as an Engliſh youth; but I cannot boaſt of any peculiar notice or diſtinction, *Virgilium vidi tantum.*

The ode which he compoſed on his firſt arrival on the banks of the Leman Lake, "O Maiſon d'Ariſtippe, O Jardin d'Epicure," &c. had been imparted as a ſecret to the gentleman by whom I was introduced. He allowed me to read it twice; I knew it by heart; and as my diſcretion was not equal to my memory, the author was ſoon diſpleaſed by the circulation of a copy. In writing this trivial anecdote, I wiſhed to obſerve whether my memory was impaired, and I have the comfort of finding that every line of the poem is ſtill engraved in freſh and indelible characters. The higheſt gratification which I derived from Voltaire's reſidence at Lauſanne, was the uncommon circumſtance of hearing a great poet declaim his own productions on the ſtage. He had formed a company of gentlemen and ladies, ſome of whom were not deſtitute of talents. A decent theatre was framed at Monrepos, a country-houſe at the end of a ſuburb; dreſſes and ſcenes were provided at the expence of the actors; and the author directed the rehearſals with the zeal and attention of paternal love. In two ſucceſſive winters, his tragedies of Zayre, Alzire, Zulime, and his ſentimental comedy of the Enfant Prodigue, were played at the theatre of Monrepos. Voltaire repreſented the characters beſt adapted to his years, Luſignan, Alvarez, Benaſſar, Euphemon. His declamation was faſhioned to the pomp and cadence of the old ſtage; and he expreſſed the enthuſiaſm of poetry, rather than the feeling of nature. My ardour, which ſoon became conſpicuous, ſeldom failed of procuring me a ticket. The habits of pleaſure fortified my taſte for the French theatre, and that taſte has abated my idolatry for the gigantic genius of Shakeſpeare, which is inculcated from our infancy as the firſt duty of an Engliſhman. The wit and philoſophy of Voltaire, his table and theatre, refined, in a viſible degree, the manners of Lauſanne; and, however ad-

dicted to ſtudy, I enjoyed my ſhare of the amuſements of ſociety. After the repreſentation of Monrepos I ſometimes ſupped with the actors. I was now familiar in ſome, and acquainted in many houſes; and my evenings were generally devoted to cards and converſation, either in private parties or numerous aſſemblies.

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

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The director Carnot.

ON the reſignation of the Abbé Sieyes, who, on that occaſion, gave an unequivocal teſtimony of his diſintereſtedneſs, Carnot was elected, almoſt unanimouſly, to a ſeat in the Directory.

He was originally an officer; and having enjoyed a good education, and being attached to mathematical purſuits, he entered into the corps of engineers, in which, however, he never attained any high rank.

The Revolution, by ſubſtituting genius in the room of birth and intrigue, gave full ſcope to the talents of Carnot; and he has eſſentially ſerved his country under all the forms of government, and all the ebullitions of party, to which it has been ſubjected; in this inſtance, perhaps, following the opinion of a great Engliſh admiral, who acted both under Cromwell and the commonwealth, and was accuſtomed to ſay, that it was the chief buſineſs of a good citizen, "to keep foreigners from fooling us."

On the execution of Robeſpierre, and the proſcription of his party, when the convention, after giving orders to arreſt ſeveral of its members who were Jacobins, came to him, they all exclaimed, "He has organized victory, let him perſevere in his exertions in favour of his native country!" This, at ſuch a moment, was the greateſt of all poſſible compliments.

To the exertions of this individual, the conqueſt of Holland and Auſtrian Flanders, the victories in Spain, and the almoſt uninterrupted ſeries of ſucceſſes in Italy, have been attributed. The late brilliant, but deſtructive paſſage of the Rhine, occurred at a period when he was out of favour; on reſuming his power and popularity, he repaired the miſcarriages of leſs enterpriſing men; and ſuch ſeem to have been either his powers, or his good fortune, that he has, in a manner, chained victory to the chariot wheel of France.

Under him, Pichegru and Jourdan were little better than mere agents. They, indeed, executed vaſt plans, but they were firſt conceived by Carnot; who, ſitting in a committee at Paris, with the elder Rochambeau, and a few more able men, directed the movements in the Palatinate, the United Provinces, and Flanders. Louvois attempted to do the ſame thing, during the reign of Louis XVI. and failed. It is the property of ſuperior talents, undiſmayed by inefficient examples, to ſucceed.

Carnot is a man of a good family; but yet he deteſts the claims built upon pedigree. When he entered into the engineers, thoſe of *noble deſcent* only were eligible. He has lived to ſee different times, and to patronize one of the greateſt generals France ever poſſeſſed, whom he drew from a ſubordinate ſituation, to carry his theories into practice.

He voted for the death of Louis XVI. as did all the preſent directory, one only excepted; who, however, tranſmitted a letter of *adheſion* to the ſentence, and lamented that his miſſion prevented him from giving it *viva voce*.

Madame Lafayette.

This lady, the wife of a man whoſe hiſtory is blended with two important revolutions, was a marchioneſs before the late changes in France; the family name of her huſband was alſo both ſpelled and pronounced differently, being then De la Fayette; but the *de* being a mark